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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER - PARIS: Saturday, cloudy with showers. Temp. 18-21 (64-70). Sunday, variable. Temp. 19-21 (64-70).  
CHANNEL: Very rough. SEAS: 7. clear. Temp. 20-16 (68-61). NEW Saturday, thunderstorms. Temp. 20-14.

FINANCIAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Switzerland	12 S.
Belgium	20 S.	Denmark	20 S.
Canada	20 S.	France	20 S.
Germany	20 S.	Italy	20 S.
Japan	20 S.	Netherlands	20 S.
Spain	20 S.	Sweden	20 S.
U.S.	20 S.	U.K.	20 S.
USSR	20 S.	Yugoslavia	20 S.

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## arter Promises o Fight for His nergy Plan Tax

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI).—President Carter promised to fight "to the last vote" for his proposed energy tax and declared that his energy plan would provide substantial benefits to families, conservation and the environment.

A nationally televised conference, Mr. Carter denied his proposals would increase inflation. He said his analyses had shown inflationary impact of the plan would be minimal, up to about one-half of 1 percent a year. He said that the final disposition will be up to Congress.

The news conference marked the third time this week that the President has gone on nationwide television to explain his energy program.

"There is a danger of overexposure," he said, "but this is an extraordinary week and I doubt it will be repeated."

The President said he felt that the United States had now taken the lead in moving toward a comprehensive energy program and he hoped that other nations would follow suit. He said that the U.S. program would not endanger the complicated trade relationships with other nations. He said that the projected drop in U.S. oil imports would help Europe and Japan by reducing the intense competition for oil supplies.

According to Mr. Carter, it is estimated that U.S. oil imports will reach 15 million barrels a day by 1985 if current trends continue. He said that his proposals should reduce the imports to 6 million barrels daily by 1985.

When asked why he did not include standby authority to impose gasoline rationing as part of his energy package, the President explained that he already had such authority and that he would consider using it "if I feel at any time that the nation's security is in danger."

He said that until his proposed stockpile of 1 billion barrels of oil, a 10-month supply at current rates of usage, is built up, the United States will be increasingly vulnerable to any new oil embargo. He estimated that the stockpile would cost \$13 billion over an eight-year period but that only \$4 billion of this would be new spending.

Asked about insuring competition and guarding against excess profits in the energy industry, Mr. Carter said that his proposal requiring oil companies to disclose profits and losses at each level of their operations, and to issue separate reports for domestic and foreign subsidiaries, should make it clear if any restraint on competition exists. He declared: "Unless I am personally sure that adequate competition exists, I would favor divestiture."

Answering questions about foreign policy and other issues, President Carter:

- Said that he still opposes the business tax breaks included in the Senate tax bill and will discuss the matter with the Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell Long, D-La. He added that, if the provisions are still in the measure when it reaches his desk, he will consider a veto.
- Said that he does not feel threatened by criticism of his administration by former President Gerald Ford.
- Said he will meet with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in Geneva next month, and with Jordan's King Hussein this weekend to "try to observe common ground for a settlement" in the Middle East.
- Indicated he does not expect to visit China this year or expect Chinese leaders to visit the United States.



AT NEWS CONFERENCE—President Carter answers a reporter's question about one of his energy proposals.

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## Seeking Interim Military Aid for Both White House Backs Pacts With Greece, Turkey

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI).—President Carter administration will seek interim military aid for both Greece and Turkey, the State Department announced yesterday.

Benson, under secretary for security assistance, said the policy in a public hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The administration is prepared to use in principle the U.S. Defense Cooperation Act, she told the panel.

The administration will also work to conclude a security agreement with Greece, the administration will seek approval of either, she said, or the United States will consider that interim measures are for both Greece and Turkey.

The announcement ended a three-month review of the controversial Turkish pact that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger signed with Turkey last year. Mr. Kissinger began similar negotiations with Greece but they were not concluded.

Under the projected accord, Turkey would receive \$1 billion in military aid over a four-year period. In return, it would allow the United States to reopen about 25 military installations, including several intelligence-gathering posts that provided data during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Turkey closed the installations after Congress imposed an arms embargo in 1974 because of the Ankara government's use of U.S.-supplied equipment in its invasion of Cyprus.

President Carter sent Clark Clifford to Turkey, Greece and Cyprus earlier this year to assess the situation. Turkey, a major U.S. ally in the area, has become embittered over U.S. failure to drop the embargo.

The new policy review appeared designed to offer Turkey both a carrot and a stick.

The United States displayed a conciliatory attitude by endorsing the defense pact in principle. At the same time, it kept up pressure on Turkey to withdraw forces from Cyprus by providing only interim aid.

Mrs. Benson said: "We think this is a balanced, moderate program—one designed to begin the process of restoring stability in the eastern Mediterranean, moving toward a Cyprus solution and resolving the many problems which currently exist between Greece and Turkey."

The administration will seek congressional authorization for \$175 million in military sales to Turkey—an increase of \$60 million over last year, when Congress partly relaxed the arms embargo policy toward Turkey.

Additionally, Mrs. Benson said: "We also ask that the ceiling on each foreign military sale to Turkey be adjusted so that we can maintain on a government-to-government basis ongoing Turkish procurement of 40 NATO-committed aircraft."

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Turkey Wants Ratification

ANKARA, April 22 (AP).—The Turkish government today expressed satisfaction with the Carter administration's efforts to increase military credits to Turkey in the 1978 foreign aid bill but indicated speedy congressional approval of the U.S.-Turkish bases agreement would be preferred to temporary measures.

Premier Suleyman Demirel said: "Turkey should not be pacified with temporary measures. What is necessary is the ratification of the agreement without any loss of time."

Mr. Arias said a talk with his former interior minister, Manuel Fraga Iribarne—who now heads the Popular Alliance—made him begin to reconsider things. "What was really decisive (in returning to politics) was the legalization of the Communist party," he said.

Mr. Arias told ABC that he was still "totally loyal to the Caudillo" [Franco] and was "not ashamed of it."

King Juan Carlos retained Mr. Arias as premier after Franco's death, but then fired him, reportedly because the two did not get along and because Mr. Arias was said to have stalled on the democratic reforms desired by the King.

Mr. Arias accused Mr. Suarez, among other things, of neglecting the crisis-stricken economy, of risking the unity of Spain, of moving too hastily on reform and of not paying enough attention to Spain's youth.

But the former premier also admitted that, while he was chief of government, too little attention had been paid to the economy and to the "infiltration" of leftistism in the university, the church and the army.

## lemans Asked to Form a New n Coalition

SELS, April 22 (UPI).—A coalition of outgoing Leo Tindemans today to form a new coalition government.

King accepted the resignation of the Social Christian coalition on Monday and immediately started consultations with political labor and leaders to get their own coalition.

Tindemans had been expected to be appointed premier after his Social Christian coalition scored a major success last Sunday's general election. The party gained 8 of a total of 80 in the lower Chamber of Representatives.

Tindemans was expected to negotiate with party to try to reach agreement on government program. The major issues for a new government are the bleak economic situation and the question of autonomy for the nation's square regions.

Daylight Saving

BRISTOL, April 22 (UPI).—The United States will six months of daylight time at 2 a.m. Sunday.

## Arias, Upset by Suarez, to Seek Spain Post

MADRID, April 22 (UPI).—Carlos Arias Navarro, the last premier of Spain under the late dictator Francisco Franco, today accused his successor, Adolfo Suarez, of "trying to fool everybody" and said that he was coming out of political retirement to run in the June 15 general elections on the ticket of a rightist anti-Suarez party.

In an interview with the conservative newspaper ABC, Mr. Arias, 68, broke the silence he has maintained since he resigned last July.

Mr. Arias said that he would run for a Senate seat as a candidate of the Popular Alliance, a rightist election front headed by six former Franco ministers who have been highly critical of the liberal policies of the Suarez government.

"The [Suarez] government has adopted an attitude of trying to fool everybody," Mr. Arias said in denouncing his successor's policies on national minorities and other problems.

He said that when Mr. Suarez, 44, replaced him as Premier, "I never believed I would return to politics."

## Troops Fire on Demonstrators 34 Reported Killed in Day Of Pakistan Political Riots

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 22 (AP).—Thirty-four persons were reported killed today in the worst day in six weeks of political violence in Pakistan. Most were killed when soldiers fired on anti-government marchers in Karachi.

In Lyallpur, about 250 miles southeast of here, two persons were reported stabbed to death when PNA and PPP groups clashed.

Police shot and killed two persons in the Punjab city of Sarfodh, 50 miles northwest of Lyallpur, as opposition agitators set fire to a railroad station and damaged a stretch of track, according to some reports.

Police also reportedly shot and killed one person in Peshawar and another in Multan, where crowds set fire to a municipal building and several private structures.

The new clashes took place after the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto imposed martial law on Pakistan's four largest cities—Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore and Lyallpur—in an effort to quell demonstrations.

Unofficial reports said that 22 persons were killed and 200 wounded in the Karachi clash. The government said that 5 were killed and 13 injured.

The Pakistan National Alliance, a coalition of nine opposition parties, has staged huge street demonstrations almost daily since the March 7 national elections, charging that Mr. Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's party retained its parliamentary majority through electoral fraud.

Compromise Rejected

The opposition has demanded that Mr. Bhutto resign, the National Assembly be dissolved and new elections be held. The PNA has rejected Mr. Bhutto's attempts to reach a political compromise.

More than 200 persons have been killed in street battles between rival political groups and between demonstrators and security forces.

Workers in most major cities, except the four under martial law, were reported observing a general strike called by the PNA. The four cities were placed under strict curfew and all political demonstrations were banned.

The violence in Karachi reportedly broke out during a four-hour period this afternoon when the population was allowed in the streets to shop or attend Moslem services.

Reports from Karachi said that after a service in a mosque, a large crowd gathered and began marching toward the Teen Batti Bridge, where army troops took up positions and ordered the marchers to disperse.

The march continued and the troops opened fire, the reports said.

Some of the bodies were carried away by soldiers but others were left lying in the street, according to a report.

Reports reaching this capital city, 700 miles north of Karachi, said that protest marches and demonstrations were held in at least 10 other cities, including Lyallpur.

Government troops do not yet occupy Karachi, the spokesman said, only hours after Karachi radio claimed that the border town had been taken in a widening two-pronged loyalist offensive.

The spokesman said that the position of pro-government forces, backed by Moroccan troops and native Pygmy warriors, was still short of Karachi and the second invader stronghold of Muttshah, as reported by officials yesterday.

"I confirm that yesterday's position is the same as today," he said.

Yesterday's reports said that the loyalist forces, centered in the copper mining town of Kolwad, had launched a "general offensive" against the fleeing invader forces, slowing only to defend "large quantities of mines" and to seize what Zaire claimed were Soviet-made weapons.

Amin Ready to Help

Meanwhile, Ugandan President Idi Amin arrived in Kinshasa and announced readiness to send troops to help Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko against the invaders.

"If President Mobutu wants me to assist him in crushing some invader, I'm ready to send him troops. If there is need, we are ready to come to Zaire's help militarily," Marshal Amin told reporters.

There has been no independent confirmation of the four-day offensive against the invaders, nor of persistent Zaire charges that the invasion was led by Cuban and Angolan troops armed by Moscow.

Pravda Charges

MOSCOW, April 22 (UPI).—The Soviet press charged today that those nations which have intervened in the Zaire conflict harbor far-reaching plans to expand military operations to neighboring countries, including Angola.

The Soviet Communist party daily Pravda, in a commentary by Yuri Zhukov, said, "World opinion is ever more anxiously watching how the dangerous fire is flaring up in Zaire. Dispatches are coming in daily reporting expansion of outside military intervention into a strictly internal conflict in that country."

"Apprehensions are not concealed in Africa that the organizers of this operation are harboring far-reaching plans designed, not only to suppress the uprising in Zaire, but also to conduct military operations against south African states bordering on Zaire—first and foremost against Angola," the Pravda article said.

Mr. Rabin seems assured of a seat in the Knesset which will allow him to make a bid for a political comeback sometime in the future, as aides have indicated he would like to do.

He stepped down both from his government post and that of Labor leader over bank accounts which he and his wife maintained illegally in the United States. Israelis are not allowed to have such accounts and the Rabin had failed to close theirs after the end of Mr. Rabin's term as ambassador to the United States in 1973.

Mr. Rabin paid a small out-of-court fine, while his wife, who handled the accounts, was sentenced in court to pay a fine of 250,000 Israeli pounds (about \$27,000).

Mr. Rabin remains the nominal Prime Minister because Israeli law forbids a Cabinet minister from resigning from a caretaker government. But the affairs of state are now effectively under the control of Mr. Peres, who also will be the ruling Labor party's candidate for prime minister in the May election.

Despite earlier predictions, Labor's chances to retain power look reasonably good, according to two public opinion polls published today.

One poll said that Labor would get 40 per cent of the vote next month while the other gave it 35 per cent. The percentages would translate respectively as 48 and 42 seats in the Knesset if they reflected true voting intentions among Israelis.

While both figures are less than the 50 seats which Labor now holds in the 120-seat Knesset, they indicate that Labor would remain the country's largest single political faction.

The party which gets the highest percentage at the polls is asked to form the new government under Israeli law. It is widely expected that after the election Labor will try to gain a parliamentary majority by making alliances with the new Democratic Movement for Change

party as well as with small parties.

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## Fear of Poison In Water Bred Zaire Coke Bid

PARIS, April 22 (AP).—Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko said today that he asked the United States to provide 400,000 cans of Coca-Cola for his army because of the danger that Cuban-led Katangan rebels might poison water supplies as his forces advanced.

In a telephone interview with a radio station here, Mr. Mobutu said he could not understand "what all the fuss was about."

He said that, as his troops advanced into rebel-held territory in Shaba Province, and with the Cuban presence confirmed, we risk finding [water] pumping stations poisoned.

"The soldiers need their Coca-Cola and their cigarettes," he added.

## Writers' Union Ousts Romanian Dissident

PARIS, April 22 (AP).—Leading Romanian dissident Paul Goma was formally expelled from the Romanian Writers' Union at the general assembly of its Bucharest section today, Romanian sources reported here.

They said that the union made no comment about the expulsion of Mr. Goma, who reportedly was arrested earlier this month and has been in prison since. There has been no official information on his arrest, the sources said, adding that it was presumably because of his outspoken defense of human rights.

Turkey Wants Ratification

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## New IATA Rules On Air Baggage Approved by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (Reuters).—The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday approved an international agreement that will change the baggage limits on flights from weight to length.

The agreement was reached among members of the International Air Transport Association, composed of almost all the major international airlines. It covers the amount of baggage the airlines will carry before imposing a penalty for excess luggage.

The new limits, effective June 1, will allow first-class passengers two free 62-inch-long bags. Economy-class passengers will be permitted two bags totaling 106 inches in length or long as neither bag exceeds 62 inches.

Each passenger also will be allowed one carry-on bag of no more than 45 inches in length, to be placed under the seat.

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## Violence Continues

## Italy Begins Crackdown On Terrorists, Students

ROME, April 22 (AP)—Premier Giulio Andreotti's government today launched a tough policy against Italy's urban guerrillas and warned student extremists that police will deal with them as "aggressors of the state" when demonstrations become violent.

The Communist party offered the government full support and said that "a climate of study and research, of democratic living-

together must be established in the universities."

Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga said he was instructing police to use firearms when facing violent demonstrations. And all demonstrations in Rome were banned through May 25.

"This is not an appeal but a warning," Mr. Cossiga said. "I am addressing it to young people, to the families of young people, keeping in mind that when hand grenades are used and there is steady use of firearms it is no longer a case of student protest demonstrations."

"These demonstrations will be regarded from now on as armed aggressions against the state and I will instruct police to react as they should react against armed aggressions."

For nearly two decades, police have been under instructions to refrain as far as possible from using firearms against demonstrators.

The government moved as violence broke out for the second day in Rome in several cities. In Turin, gunmen shot and wounded a Fiat executive and youths stormed the archbishop's palace with firebombs. In Milan, seven young persons raided a private employment office and wrote Marxist slogans on the walls.

Yesterday, snipers fired at police who had evicted students occupying Rome University. A policeman, Settimo Passamonti, was killed and three were wounded. Also struck by a bullet was the Rome bureau chief of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Patricia Bernie.

Extremists, angry at all established parties including the Communists, have gained a wide following at some of Italy's largest campuses, especially in Rome and in Bologna. Both cities are run by Communist administrations.

There have been dozens of student demonstrations on and off campuses in the last three months with gunfire occurring in at least five of them. Rome University was closed today for the third time this year.

[Reuters reported that fighting broke out again tonight around Rome University and a student radio station said there had been shooting.]

The nation's urban guerrillas number a thousand or less, according to police. They are accused of sabotage, bombing, kidnappings and murders.

Political sources said that a measure under study by the government is legislation empowering police to detain persons they suspect may be about to commit a crime.

## Old-Fashioned Names Regain Favor With Soviet Parents

MOSCOW, April 22 (AP)—The heady days when Soviet children were named after power stations, tractors and Communist heroes are fading as parents return to traditional names such as Ivan and Natasha.

A generation with many people named Electrification, Tractor, Turbine and Hydrostation is developing white hair and panaches.

An official at the Moscow office where births are registered said it has been some time since she has seen names such as Kirei (Lenin spelled backward) or October.

Such exotic names no longer interest parents, she said.

**Farads Advice**

At the end of the sixties, birth registration offices were told to discourage parents from naming their babies with what Pravda called "tasteless and tongue-tricking inventions."

Some of the children thus named have modified their names. A man whose parents registered him as Melsor has dropped the "s." The name was an acronym for Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin-October Revolution.

Now Stalin is gone and Melsor is Melsor.

In the days following the 1917 revolution names such as Cracking Combine and Villor (for Vladimir-Ilyich-Lenin-Initiator-October-Revolution) were popular.

A reactionary zealot of the twenties named his twin daughters Anarchy and Utopia.

**Scientific Fad**

Some babies in the thirties got scientific names such as Radium and Helium. The thirties names Radium and Helium. A geologist named his children after minerals, starting with Granite.

In the forties European names became fashionable. A generation of Alfreds, Henriets and Isolids was born. A man named Ivan Ponomarev changed his name to Jean-Paul Marie.

But other parents dug up ancient Russian names such as Pafnutiy, Phevronia and Mokol, unfamiliar to modern Soviet ears.

According to the registration bureau, the trend away from the startling names has come about through taste, without need for official pressure. There has been an emphasis on names like Yuri (for cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin) and Leonid (for Soviet Communist party leader Brezhnev) when these men are in the news.

**Patriotic Names**

Meanwhile, patriotic names are still fashionable for streets, factories, newly discovered diamonds and even perfumes.

Moscow has a Lenin district, street, boulevard, square, electrical engineering plant, academy, stadium and range of hills.

There is now a law against naming streets or towns after living Soviet leaders, but Brezhnev Square and Brezhnevgrad must await the future.

Alongside perfumes named May-be and White Acacia, stores also sell Red Moscow and Kremlin.



IN HOMAGE—A woman places flowers on the site in Rome where a policeman, Settimo Passamonti, was shot and killed Thursday during clashes between police and students.

## Marchais, Businessmen Agree to Disagree

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 22 (UPI)—The French Communist party met the French business community for the first time yesterday and when the day was over the two sides were further apart than ever.

If an not here to please you but to inform you," party leader Georges Marchais told about 400 businessmen and industrialists of the *Patronat*. The last time he had met with business executives, he told them, was years before, as a young union delegate negotiating for his metalworkers' union.

The meeting underscored the feeling in the business community here that the left may be on the verge of power in France and the two sides had better get to know each other. It was arranged by *l'Expansion*, the business magazine, which just a few weeks ago had invited Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand.

The Mitterrand meeting had been judged something of a success. Yesterday, Mr. Marchais was interrupted numerous times by shouts such as "We are workers, too." "Everybody will need a party card." "You are out to strangle us." "You are mixing everything up" and "You are going to have the directors elected by the workers." At one point, the Communist leader refused to respond to what he called a "provocation."

Questioned on whether the free-market pricing system would be kept, Mr. Marchais replied that planning would play a greater role: asked by a small businessman if he would be taken over, too, Mr. Marchais replied that the root of France's economic troubles were the "25 big monopolies."

Pressed on a phrase in the Common Program that allows a majority of workers in any company to demand nationalization, Mr. Marchais said that the final word on all nationalizations will remain with parliament.

One of the last questions was asked by a businessman who, apologizing, said, although it was not a nice question, "I am a nice man." Wasn't there a risk, he wondered, of the French Communist experiments in France ending up like those of Czechoslovakia in 1968?

"Never, never!" replied Mr. Marchais in one of his most forceful answers. "It is a legitimate question but we answered it at our 22nd party congress (in February, 1975). French socialism, he said, will correspond precisely to what you call 'socialism with a human face.' We are not afraid of the word. The object of socialism is happiness, not unhappiness."

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## Ireland Calls on Court to Cite Britain on Abuses in Ulster

STRASBOURG, April 22 (AP)—Irish Attorney General Declan Costello called on the European Court of Human Rights today to help the cause of human rights throughout the world by condemning violations in Northern Ireland.

Speaking in the fourth and final day of hearings in the case brought by the government of the Irish Republic against the government of the United Kingdom, Mr. Costello said the court would "minimize its moral weight" if it refused to find that a "general practice of ill treatment, in some cases amounting to torture" existed in Northern Ireland in 1971.

"The court, by its decisions, will be setting standards for the protection of human rights. As a result, from the evils of these past seven years in Northern Ireland, some lasting good could come," Mr. Costello said.

The Irish official repeated charges that authorities in Northern Ireland "discriminated against the minority community" until 1973 by using internment and detention powers only against supporters of the Irish Republican Army.

Authorities "repeatedly failed to take steps against the threat of violence by the loyalist side through fear of the militants' power or, in some instances, through a latent sympathy with their cause," Mr. Costello said.

British Attorney General Sir Silkin asked the court to reach a decision in the case as soon as possible.

The 18 judges are to begin deliberations next week but a final decision is not expected for several months. The case, the first nation-against-nation proceeding in the court's 25-year history, was initiated by Ireland in December, 1971. The court's examining commission last year

upheld Dublin's charges that human rights were violated by authorities in Northern Ireland in some instances between 1971 and 1974.

**IRA Protest Ended**

DUBLIN, April 22 (UPI)—Fourteen IRA hunger strikers today ended their fast in its seventh week after intervention by a Catholic bishop, a government spokesman said.

The men, held at Curragh military hospital west of here, had been reported in critical condition in their protest against conditions at the Portlaoise maximum-security jail for IRA prisoners.

**New Proposal For Rhodesia**

(Continued from Page 1)

could also be amenable to a constitutional solution.

His first setback occurred when he failed to gain white control of the constitution-writing plan outlined by Mr. Kissinger. Mr. Smith's second failure was his inability to reach an "internal solution" arranging a deal with the moderate black leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and bypassing Bishop Muzorewa refused the proffered deal after being encouraged by Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, to reject it.

The hope is that Mr. Smith will conclude that he can best protect white Rhodesians by accepting majority rule. The diplomats talk of a constitution that would reserve some seats in a new Rhodesian legislature for whites and perhaps give them a blocking veto over proposed nationalization and other schemes. The alternative, the diplomats believe, is a guerrilla triumph that will lead to a large-scale emigration and perhaps even a slaughter of many of the country's 270,000 whites.

## U.S. Fund for Zimbabwe

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—The Carter administration today asked Congress to authorize \$100 million for the Zimbabwe Development Fund—a projected \$1-billion multinational fund, sponsored by this country and Britain, to assist the transition to black rule in Rhodesia.

John Gillian, administrator of the Agency for International Development, presented the request to a Senate subcommittee in asking for a total of \$1.9 billion in security-supporting assistance for foreign countries.

## Rome Garbage Strike

ROME, April 23 (AP)—Street cleaners and garbage collectors staged a 24-hour nationwide strike today to press demands for a new contract including higher wages.

## Against the Sudan, Internal Rebels

## Ethiopia Forms Body to Guide War Effort

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, April 22 (UPI)—The Ethiopian military government announced yesterday the creation of a national "Revolutionary and Development Committee" to coordinate its "war campaign" against the Sudan and several internal opposition groups fighting in northern Ethiopia.

The announcement follows actions made April 12 by Ethiopia's military strongman, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, that the Sudan had committed "armed aggression" against this country and was using its troops, artillery and tanks in support of the rightist Ethiopian Democratic Union and the secessionist Eritrean Liberation Front.

At that time, Col. Mengistu hinted at some kind of mass mobilization of civilians to defend the country's national unity against the union and the front. The former seeks the overthrow of the Marxist military government here and the latter the independence of Ethiopia's northernmost Red Sea province of Eritrea.

It is still not clear whether the government is planning something similar to the "peasant march" of last May that involved tens of thousands of Ethiopians in a trek into Eritrea in an abortive attempt to crush the breakaway guerrilla movement there. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the ill-prepared and ill-armed peasants before the march was called off.

The term "war campaign," or *zemacha*, used by the military government is the same one employed last year for the peasant march. In addition, the government has been calling upon Ethiopians to hand over their tents.

Thus, the indications are that the government is planning another march, this time probably involving elements of its 500,000-member People's Militia in a trek into both Eritrea and Bendor provinces. The Democratic Union has established its stronghold in the latter, a northwest province, and taken three border towns there.

The People's Militia is already far better armed and trained than last year's peasant march and has been active in fighting "counter-revolutionary outlaws" throughout the country for the last nine months. Thus, it should fare better than the ill-fated peasant army hastily put together in May.

Meanwhile, the government confirmed reports that the Eritrean Liberation Front had attacked the Red Sea port of Assab Wednesday night and set afire two gasoline storage tanks near a Soviet-built refinery. One person was killed and 55 injured and 3 million liters of gasoline were lost in the blaze, according to a government statement.

The front carried out a similar attack on the refinery's installations last spring but did not cause as much damage as it apparently inflicted this time. In neither incident, however, was the refinery itself damaged.

There was some speculation here that the attack might be in retaliation for a plan disclosed by the government Monday to

set up an "Afur administration region" incorporating the Assab area for the Afur nomadic people of northeastern Ethiopia. The government said it planned to arm the Afurs "in large numbers" to help it defend its access to the sea and the crucial highway between Addis Ababa and Assab from Eritrean guerrilla attacks.

There are perhaps 200,000 Afurs spread across the lowlands of northeastern Ethiopia, and into neighboring French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

## Geneva Talks Extend Rig

## Of POWs to Guerrilla Un

GENEVA, April 22 (Reuters).—Guerrillas throughout the world have been granted all the rights of prisoners of war under a new article added to the 1949 Red Cross conventions by an international conference.

The article was accepted today by 66 of the 86 nations attending a diplomatic conference on humanitarian law that is meeting to update the conventions to cover modern warfare techniques.

Two nations—Israel and Brazil—voted against the article and 18 countries abstained.

The article does not use the word "guerrillas," but refers only to "combatants." It was drafted as a result of increasing incidence of guerrilla warfare and assures all "combatants," regular soldiers and others, of the right to Red Cross protection.

Today's vote, along with the decisions yet to be made on further additional articles to the convention, will be formally ratified at the close of the conference, probably in mid-June.

Israel delegate Meir Rosenne immediately described the decision as "the end of humanitarian law. This will encourage acts of terrorism. Anyone attacking a plane in a foreign country will get prisoner-of-war status," he told reporters.

A Palestine Liberation Organization representative, Chawki Armali, attending the conference as an observer, expressed satisfaction at the acceptance of the new article.

He said that his only criticism was of a paragraph which says that combatants must carry their arms openly during military action. "But we take this as meaning that we must produce our weapons immediately before an action," he told reporters.

The article on "combatants" was one of several major additions to the Red Cross conventions which the conference, convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross, has been drafting for three years.

It still has to vote on clauses dealing with mercenaries and "acts of reprisal."

The United States voted for the "combatants" article. The European Economic Community countries were divided between votes for and abstentions. West Germany and France voted in favor while Britain abstained.

British delegate Sir David Hughes-Morgan said that there were too many ambiguities in the wording of the new article, which blurred the distinction between guerrillas and civilians.

Although the new article imposes conditions on combatants if they are to be eligible for Red Cross convention rights, its wording contains loopholes which appear to give them those rights anyway, even if they do break the accepted rules of war.

A key paragraph says: "In order to promote the protection of the civilian population from the effects of hostilities, combatants are obligated to distinguish themselves from the civilian population while they are engaged in an attack or in

The Revolutionary I Committee announced that to be headed at the nation by a 10-man body led by a member of the Military Council the minister of the interior, are to be similar commit the local, district and levels and they will be resp for maintaining the co farm and industry, pruc while at the same time ove the war mobilization effort reportedly will have pos arrest.

But the paragraph could and this is the part which under heaviest attack from delegates—"recognizing, that there are situations in conflicts where, owing to the nature of the hostilities, an combatant cannot distinguish himself, he shall retain his status as a combatant, that, in such situation, he, in arms openly, during military engagement and ing such time as he is v the adversary while he is, in a military deployment ceding the launching of tack—in which he is to take."

If a combatant fails to these conditions, he forfe right to be considered a of war, the article says. apparent contradiction, on: "He shall, nevertheless given protections equivalent respects to those accord oners of war."

Mr. Rosenne told re "This is the time in history of humanitarian la the distinction between combatants and non-combatants has been red."

Callaghan Wa Unions Again

Pay 'Free-for-

TENBY, Wales, April 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister Callaghan today gave warning to unions that "free-for-all" would cause unemployment.

Britain's Labor government begun a series of talk union leaders aimed at their support for a third pay curbs to bring down a—currently running at a rate of 16.7 per cent.

But many unionists ar for freer wage bargaining the present agreement August.

Mr. Callaghan, who wa ing to the annual conf the Welsh Trade Union C said the only way the ment could meet pay would be by increas money supply.

He said: "We do not to do that. We are g squeeze out inflation, so for-all next year would met in that way it wo be met by higher u ment." More than 13 Britons are out of work, cent of the work force.

12 New Minist Named to Cab By Boumedie

ALGIERS, April 22 (UPI)—President Houari Bou today announced the app of 12 new ministers in first major government in more than a decade.

The 12 were among isters named today elections two months ago include three members Revolutionary Council.

The President has yet nounce heads for the 1-teries of Foreign Affa terior, Agriculture and Ju There has been speculat he may also be planning ercise his constitutional nominate a vice-president premie.

President Boumedienne the defense portfolio, w has held since July, 1965.

## SWAPO Admi Taking Youth

STOCKHOLM, April 2 (UPI)—A spokesman for South-West Africa Prop organization (SWAPO) today said that SWAPO had taken 103 children from South-West (Namibia) but denied that had been abducted.

"SWAPO did not kidnap people," Ben Amathila said. "They were escorted to where they will receive education in SWAPO schools."

The chief minister Ovambo black homela South-West Africa, Pasi nelius Njohaba, said y that 121 children had b ducted by SWAPO from a Catholic mission and that 18 had subs escaped.

Assad Ends Soviet

MOSCOW, April 22 (UPI)—President Hafez Assad concluded a three-day visit to the Soviet Uni returned to Damascus.

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**Referendum Set For Bangladesh**

DACCA, April 22 (Reuters)—Bangladesh's new President, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, said today that he would hold a referendum May 30 to determine whether he was acceptable as the country's head of state.

Gen. Zia, effective ruler of Bangladesh since he became martial-law administrator in November of last year, was appointed President yesterday.

The 41-year-old army officer said that general elections, postponed indefinitely earlier this year, would be held in December of next year.

**S. Africa Will Double Military Draft Term**

JOHANNESBURG, April 22 (Reuters)—South Africa will extend the armed forces' draft time from 13 months to 2 years beginning in January, Defense Minister P.W. Botha said yesterday.

He told Parliament the new system was required because of "operational needs." He did not elaborate.

South African men are liable for military service at 16.

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## Refusal Reconsidered

## Court Vote, Maneuver Reported on Watergate Case

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—The Supreme Court is to have voted 5-3 last night to review the case of John Mitchell, R-R, and John Ehrlichman, D-D, in the Watergate cover-up case. Justice Warren Burger, who has postponed a final decision on the case, however, has scheduled the matter for a full session later in the year so that the three former Nixon administration officials could face sentences of from 1 1/2 to 8 years in prison.

## Group Urges on Diabetic Phenformin

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—The Health Research Society, a group of doctors and drug administrators from the market, has urged the agency to approve both dangerous and responsible for 93 deaths. The drug, phenformin, which is used to treat diabetes, has been in the United States for 20 years and is routinely taken by 10,000 diabetics. Dr. J. Wolfe, the director of the group, contended that the drug may cause diabetes, vascular shock, and even death. The group is urging the Food and Drug Administration to conduct a study of the drug. The group is also urging the agency to conduct a study of the drug. The group is also urging the agency to conduct a study of the drug.

## Problems Seen in U.S. Energy Program

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—A Strauss special U.S. trade mission, said today President Carter's proposed energy measures will cause "trade problems" in the U.S. The mission, which is headed by Strauss, said it is now foreign trade is being affected by Mr. Carter's proposal to tax or reward motorists on the basis of gasoline consumption. Strauss said he raised U.S. with Common Market. He met on his first visit to "special trade representation" in cars figure prominently in the \$7-billion to \$8-billion vehicle market in the United States and most of the gas-saving that Mr. Carter wants, unlike all cars made in the United States or Canada, will not automatically get tax rebates given on automobiles. Mr. Carter's rebate agreements on cars would be worked on the basis of treaties or agreements.

## Service Cut in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—The U.S. Postal Service is preparing for a cut in services to five times a week before the end of the fiscal year. The Postal Service, just a day before the end of the fiscal year, has received the service reduction to cut costs and avoid an increase, notified four unions to attend a meeting April 23 to discuss the cut.

## rt on McFall

## obe Incorrect

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—A Washington Post article incorrectly reported that Rep. John McFall, D-Wash., was among a group of congressmen who are now under investigation as part of the Justice Department's probe of South Africa influence buying on Hill. Assistant Attorney General John C. McFall said that he formed Rep. McFall a day ago, after an inquiry into the congressman, that is not then a "subject" of the investigation. McFall said Tuesday that the status remains unclear.



GIVING LOUD PRAISE — British schoolchildren cover their ears as a 62-gun royal salute is fired at the Tower of London on Thursday, the anniversary of the birth of Queen Elizabeth II, who is 51.

## House Sets Tough Standards For Korean-Payments Probe

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—The House Ethics Committee adopted a tough set of operating standards yesterday, putting Congressmen who accepted cash or gifts from the South Korean government on notice that they would be thoroughly investigated by their colleagues even if they escape criminal prosecution. In a three-hour executive session that launched their active investigation of South Korean influence-buying, members of the committee:

- Voted on eight policy recommendations by special counsel Philip Lacovara, agreeing in each instance to hold House members accountable to a higher standard of conduct than they would have to face in a criminal court.
- Authorized issuing what a member said were "dozens" of subpoenas and requests for information from potential witnesses.
- Heard for the first time the names of present and former members who have come under scrutiny by the committee's special team of investigators. Those names were not made public.

## More Opponents Of Park Seized In South Korea

SEOUL, April 22 (UPI)—The number of President Park Chung Hee's political opponents seized in a nationwide crackdown continued to grow yesterday amid indications that the government was seeking evidence to build a court case alleging the existence of a Communist conspiracy. At least five college students have been charged under an anti-Communism law that carries a possible death penalty. Two years ago, during another politically active spring, eight men were charged with conspiring to overthrow Mr. Park and protest demonstrations were cited to justify further restrictions on civil liberties, including a prohibition on criticism of the President. So far, 40 persons are known to have been taken into custody by the police, most of them since the departure last week of four U.S. congressmen investigating the human-rights situation. Others may have been seized for the authorities provide no details of their actions even to the families involved; a woman discovered her husband's whereabouts only when policemen returned for his shoes. Most of those involved are Christians—teachers, clergymen, students and writers. Many have been questioned and released. Some are picked up several times. Others have not been heard of for a week. These are in addition to political prisoners believed to number well over 100.

## BBC Planning An EEC Radio

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corp. said yesterday it hoped to begin a radio network to serve all nine member nations of the European Economic Community, broadcasting news and current affairs from London before the end of next year. The first broadcasts, in English, French and German, will serve Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The service will be extended later to Italy, Denmark and Ireland. Gerard Monnell, managing director of BBC external broadcasting, said the plan would require approval of the governments involved. He said the BBC planned to merge its existing French and German networks with the new service, to be called Radio Europe.

## Geneva Papers Reappear

GENEVA, April 22 (Reuters)—Geneva newspapers were on sale today after a three-day printers' strike—the city's first in 29 years.

## Tough Fight Is Expected

## House Creates Energy Panel To Design U.S. Bill by August

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—The House began action yesterday on President Carter's energy message by creating machinery designed to produce a vote on a comprehensive bill by mid-summer. By a unanimous voice vote, it created a 37-member ad hoc committee to coordinate the project and to monitor and shape the legislation.

The action occurred amid continued congressional criticism of the program that Mr. Carter outlined to a joint session of Congress Wednesday night, with particular fire aimed at the President's proposal for a 50-cent gasoline tax of up to 50 cents a gallon.

Mr. Carter predicted yesterday that the gasoline tax will get through Congress. Senate hearings on the energy proposals are scheduled next week. In contrast with the House, Senate action on the legislative package will be piecemeal. It also will be slower because, under the Constitution, the House must act first on tax provisions. But Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said he hoped that the Senate could complete action on the package this year.

Major obstacle By creating the ad hoc committee, the House expects to avoid what has been a major obstacle to enacting an energy policy during the last few years—the issue has been fragmented among half a dozen House committees, each jealously guarding its jurisdictional turf.

The ad hoc committee will be chaired by Rep. Thomas Ashley, D-Ohio, regarded as a neutral in energy fights of the last three years. The senior Republican on the panel will be Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, considered to be a moderate. Most members are from committees with some energy jurisdiction. The Ways and Means and Commerce Committees have the largest delegations on the new panel.

The committee was the idea of Speaker Thomas O'Neill. It represents energy producers as well as consumers but appears generally tilted in favor of the President.

Rep. Ashley said he will soon begin about two weeks of overall policy hearings with James Schlesinger, the President's chief energy adviser, as the first witness. When the President sends specific legislative proposals to Congress next week, Rep. O'Neill will refer sections of the package to committees with jurisdiction—such as Ways and Means, Commerce and Interior—with instructions to act and report their bills to the ad hoc committee within 60 days.

## Tough Fight Seen

The ad hoc committee will assemble the pieces into an omnibus bill and send it to the House floor for consideration. The ad hoc committee cannot change the bills reported by the legislative committees but it can offer amendments or an entire substitute bill on the House floor. When an energy bill is enacted, the ad hoc committee will disband.

Rep. O'Neill said yesterday he hopes to put a bill through the House before the August recess but he acknowledged that parts of it face a tough fight. "It is going to be a question of asking members to sacrifice," Rep. O'Neill said. "Whether they will or not, I don't know. I can't say."

## Warnke Asserts U.S. to Continue Arms Openness

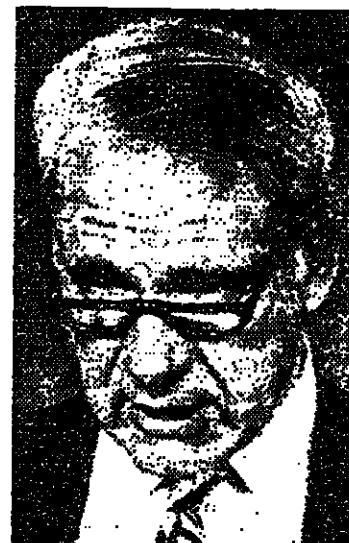
WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—The chief U.S. arms negotiator, Paul Warnke, said today that the United States will continue to make its disarmament positions public and the Soviet Union will "learn it." In an interview to be broadcast over Voice of America, Mr. Warnke said, "It's extremely important for the President to explain his proposals to the American people."

He conceded that the Soviet Union tended to treat any public statements as propaganda and not serious negotiations. "It takes some getting used to, but they'll learn to love it," he said. Referring to reports that the recent Moscow arms talks had collapsed, or ended in failure, he said, "I didn't hear any flat rejection or anything to match the apocalyptic descriptions in some of the press."

Mr. Warnke said that the United States found some encouragement in a long Pravda article which denounced the U.S. proposals.

## Eavesdropper Fined

SAINT-ETIENNE, France, April 22 (Reuters)—André Arnould, a company director who used an intercept as a bug detector to eavesdrop on conversations of his employees in the plant canteen, has been fined 5,000 francs (about \$1,000) for invasion of privacy.



James Schlesinger

## Schlesinger's Zeal, Fervor Make Him a Carter Favorite

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—Richard Nixon once told an aide, "Never bring that guy in here again," and Gerald Ford dismissed him from the Cabinet. But James Schlesinger has a key role in President Carter's administration, because of the same characteristics of intellectual zeal and moral fervor that bothered the two Republican presidents so much.

The controversial energy policy that Mr. Carter outlined Wednesday night in Capitol Hill and that Mr. Schlesinger, his energy adviser, will try to justify there, was a product of a recent but close bond between "Jimmy and Jim," as the two are being called in the White House.

The relationship between the new Democrat in town and a lingering Republican is curious, yet central to the scope and character of an energy program intended to alter patterns of national life. Mr. Carter and Mr. Schlesinger share a belief that fossil fuels are running out but that there is a moral opportunity rather than an apocalyptic threat in the energy crisis.

"They see it," a White House official said, "as an opportunity to really kind of revive a lot of the old values of this country that have been lost—things like ingenuity and imagination."

Righteous Pragmatism The bond is built on righteous pragmatism, best reflected in the President's exhortation to Americans to confront the energy issue as "the moral equivalent of war."

The phrase was lifted from William James, the turn-of-the-century pragmatist, and fed to the appreciative President by the scholarly counselor. The two men also appear to be linked by an almost steely indifference to political consequences of the White House proposal that reflects what an official called "fearlessness about obstacles."

At 48, Mr. Schlesinger is on his fourth major assignment for his third president. But it is the first in which his self-assurance and dogmatic viewpoints are respected fully in the Oval Office.

Mr. Nixon was unmoved when Mr. Schlesinger, a junior budget official in 1970, sharply challenged a Pentagon weapon proposal in the president's presence. At AEC Post

Although Mr. Nixon directed the budget director to keep Mr. Schlesinger hidden away, he retained a year later and appointed the New York City native chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. At his first meeting with utility executives, Mr. Schlesinger declared: "Gentlemen, I am not here to protect your triple-A bond ratings."

Mr. Schlesinger was as direct as director of the Central Intelligence Agency and as secretary of defense. He dismissed one old hand at the CIA with the explanation "He lied to me."

Mr. Ford fired Mr. Schlesinger from the Pentagon post in 1974, reportedly after tiring of what he considered a pedantic attitude. A senior civil servant who observed Mr. Schlesinger then and still does, said the difference was notable. At meetings of the Ford Cabinet, the bureaucratic Mr. Schlesinger would address his remarks to the few Cabinet officers he regarded as intellectual peers and never looked at Mr. Ford when he spoke.

"In the Carter Cabinet, the only person Schlesinger looks at is the President," the official said.

## La. Congressman Lied To Win, Judge Rules

BATON ROUGE, La., April 22 (AP)—Rep. Richard Tony won the Democratic nomination to Congress through lies and deceit. State District Judge Melvin Shortess ruled yesterday. Five months ago, he ruled that there was not enough evidence to prove election fraud. The new decision was made after Rep. Tony's opponent filed a plea asking Judge Shortess to annul his ruling of Oct. 15. A federal investigation turned up evidence a few weeks after the October ruling that there was vote stealing on both sides. It is too late to overturn the runoff and the subsequent general election but the judge said he expects a House Administration subcommittee to heed his finding.

## U.S. Planning To Aid Zaire With Tanks

## Troop Carriers Also Covered in Request

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI)—A Senate subcommittee discovered yesterday that the United States intends to supply Zaire with 10 M-60 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

Lucy Benson, assistant secretary of state for security assistance, confirmed that the administration has asked Congress for \$30 million next year to begin payments on the equipment for the army of Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

In addition, the Defense Department has asked for \$2.5 million in training funds, because there is apparently no one in the Zairian Army who knows how to operate or maintain the M-60 tanks destined for delivery.

So far, the United States has provided about \$13 million in what the administration has described as "nonlethal" aid, paid from funds already appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year. Zaire has asked for emergency military aid but Mr. Carter has repeatedly said that he seeks instead to promote mediation to reduce the combat.

Reuters reported that Mr. Carter said today he had made no decision on supplying tanks to Zaire and it was highly unlikely that he would agree to such aid. The new proposal, which was disclosed under questioning at the end of a hearing before the Senate Foreign Assistance Subcommittee, was immediately challenged by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, the only subcommittee member who had stayed long enough to hear it.

Political Question Sen. Clark was disturbed on practical grounds—"I don't think they could use the tanks if they had them," he said—but also on policy issues.

"Zaire is a military dictatorship," Sen. Clark said. "They have openly violated some basic human rights. The government, to put it mildly, is rather corrupt. So why are we providing them with arms?"

Mrs. Benson replied that there is "no clear-cut answer" to that question. But she said that Mr. Mobutu's disrespect for human rights is "not pervasive—it's an on-again-off-again thing."

Air Force Gen. Howard Fish, director of the Pentagon's Military Assistance Office, said after the Senate hearing that proposals for sending tanks to Zaire are "very tentative—just speculative."

But Senate sources said the administration had delivered to the Foreign Relations Committee an itemized list showing shipments of 10 tanks and 10 personnel carriers to Mr. Mobutu over a three to four-year period.

## Polisario Cites Attack

ALGERIA, April 22 (UPI)—Polisario guerrillas have killed 75 and wounded 46 Mauritanian soldiers in an attack on the village of Tichia, the Defense Ministry of the self-styled Sahara People's Republic claimed.

## American School In London Facing Writ Over Fees

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—The government gave permission yesterday for legal action in a row between trustees of a 1,500-student school for children of American living in London and U.S. parents fighting a bid to raise the fees.

Attorney General Sam Silkin allowed the parents to issue a writ against the educational trust of the American School in St. John's Wood, a residential quarter of central London.

The writ alleges that the school's plan to raise fees is "not in the best interests of the school. The plan seeks to give priority to the school to 'sponsored students' whose parents would pay a \$1,000 're-entry fee' in addition to the school's normal fees of around \$2,500 a year. Dwight Arundale, chairman of the parental group calling itself the Concerned Parents' Committee, which applied for the writ, said it would "stop the trustees," who are mainly big businessmen, applying the new policy until objections to it can be heard in court.

"If the policy is allowed to stand, the eventual effect will be to turn the school into a place limited to the sons and daughters of executives of the large oil companies, banks and American Embassy personnel," he added.

## Passengers Increase On N. Atlantic Flights

GENEVA, April 22 (UPI)—The number of passengers flying North Atlantic routes increased by 11.7 per cent last year to a total of 13.8 million, the International Air Transport Association said today.

It said that 83 per cent of all passengers used IATA scheduled or charter flights. Seat capacity on scheduled North Atlantic flights increased 1.6 per cent and the average passenger load rose 3.5 points to 60.9 per cent, IATA said.

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## A Senseless Slap at Pakistan

By what sort of self-indulgent pseudo-idealism did the State Department decide to rescind its own decision of March 15 to let tear gas be sold to Pakistan? "Conditions have changed substantially in the four weeks since the license was issued," the department says, by which it means that protests against Prime Minister Bhutto, whom the opposition accuses of having rigged the elections of March 7, roll on. It is apparently the department's view that further deliveries of tear gas could be interpreted as endorsement of the Bhutto government at a moment when its end may be near.

This is absurd. Pakistan has been a good friend and treaty ally of the United States for decades. Mr. Bhutto, who took over after East Pakistan was torn away in 1970, has since been credited with genuine achievements in settling his country down, pushing development forward and, yes, enhancing human rights. He does not take orders from Washington, and he has made his mistakes at home, but he is unquestionably one of the best Third World leaders currently going. It is his government that Washington has stopped providing with a normal and, under the circumstance, humane means of coping with street disorders: one alternative, of course, is bullets. The political insult is plain.

Aha, says the pure of heart, he rigged the elections. Did he? Has the State Department established? On March 15, after all, one week after the elections, the depart-

ment was prepared to ship the tear gas. Whatever Mr. Bhutto did, was it more heinous than what went on in, say, Cook County (Chicago) in 1960? It strikes us as both arrogant and pusillanimous of the department to have decided that Mr. Bhutto's electoral performance, whatever it was, negated the many other ties between the United States and Pakistan and required the Carter administration to deal him, at a moment of his extreme duress, a small but savage vote of no-confidence.

We are not unmindful of the new administration's effort to take a fresh look at arms transfer. Some foreign governments are bound to get caught in the fears of American policy change. We offer no endorsement or blind acceptance of past arms-transfer patterns. But in this case a major error has been made. Apparently intent on not appearing to be interfering by sending a pro-Bhutto signal to Pakistan, the State Department seems not to see that it is interfering much more blatantly by sending an anti-Bhutto signal. That is the way Pakistanis will surely read the department's conspicuous departure from the normal course: a routine approval of the tear-gas shipments. And the department seems equally blind to the fact that it is also sending a lot of other countries the wrong message—one that says that when otherwise unoffending friends get in trouble, the Carter administration quickly gives them the back of its hand. The tear-gas shipments should be promptly resumed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Safety Net for Tumbling Allies

Now that the United States is getting a domestic energy policy, it must deal with the dangerous strains in the international monetary system created by the fivefold increase in oil prices since 1973. The increase helped to propel the world into its worst economic crisis in 40 years and is hampering recovery.

Over the last three years, the 13 oil-exporting nations of OPEC have accumulated payments surpluses of \$150 billion while the rest of the world acquired a \$150-billion debt. The interest on that debt alone is as much as the oil importers were paying for oil before 1970. And the debt keeps mounting. At the moment, the OPEC nations are taking in about \$45 billion more a year than they can spend on imports. Moreover, surpluses of \$10 to \$15 billion are also being run up by a few prosperous industrial nations—West Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands. Thus the rest of the world must borrow \$55 to \$60 billion to cover trade and payments deficits in 1977 alone. That kind of money is hard to find.

Oddly, the poorer countries—as a group—are in less immediate trouble than the advanced. High commodity prices and foreign investments made it possible for the developing nations to borrow more than they needed last year, and they began the search for \$20 billion in loans this year with reserves of \$10 billion.

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But the industrial nations need to find \$35 billion in 1977. Britain and Italy ran out of private credit last year. France, Portugal, Spain, Greece and Turkey are heading into trouble now, with Belgium, Denmark and Finland not far behind. France, practicing austerity, is still able to borrow privately. But efforts to stimulate the economy before next year's critical election will undoubtedly lift its import bill. Loans from the International Monetary Fund and other industrial countries have given Britain and Italy a temporary cushion in exchange for a tightening of belts. But deflation and the highest unemployment since the Great Depression have brought dangerous Communist gains in Italy, France and southern Europe and political instability in Britain, Belgium, Denmark and even West Germany. Recovery efforts cannot be forever delayed. When they come, trade deficits and debt will soar before exports recover to pay the bill.

### International Opinion

#### IMF Loan to Italy

With the Prime Minister's (Giulio Andreotti's) mind concentrated on his immediate political difficulties, there is still no sign of the government making a serious effort to tackle the deeper structural problems of the economy. Italy's affairs are being conducted on a short-term, virtually

The idea would be to take advantage of the fact that the OPEC countries must deposit their surpluses somewhere in the industrial world. At present, however, they are able to cause havoc by shifting these deposits from one country to another. The "safety net" arrangement would in effect enable the industrial democracies to pool these deposits up to a limit of \$25 billion for lending among themselves under rigorous conditions set by their own representatives. The deposits would sit wherever OPEC countries placed them, but the loans would go where they are most needed, backed by the guarantees of the participating nations. The United States would have to stand behind only 28 per cent of the paper thus issued; the other industrial nations have agreed to guarantee 72 per cent.

The Ford administration failed to press the plan through Congress, but the Carter administration has kept it alive. Allied ministers will undoubtedly urge prompt action during next week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. They should be heeded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

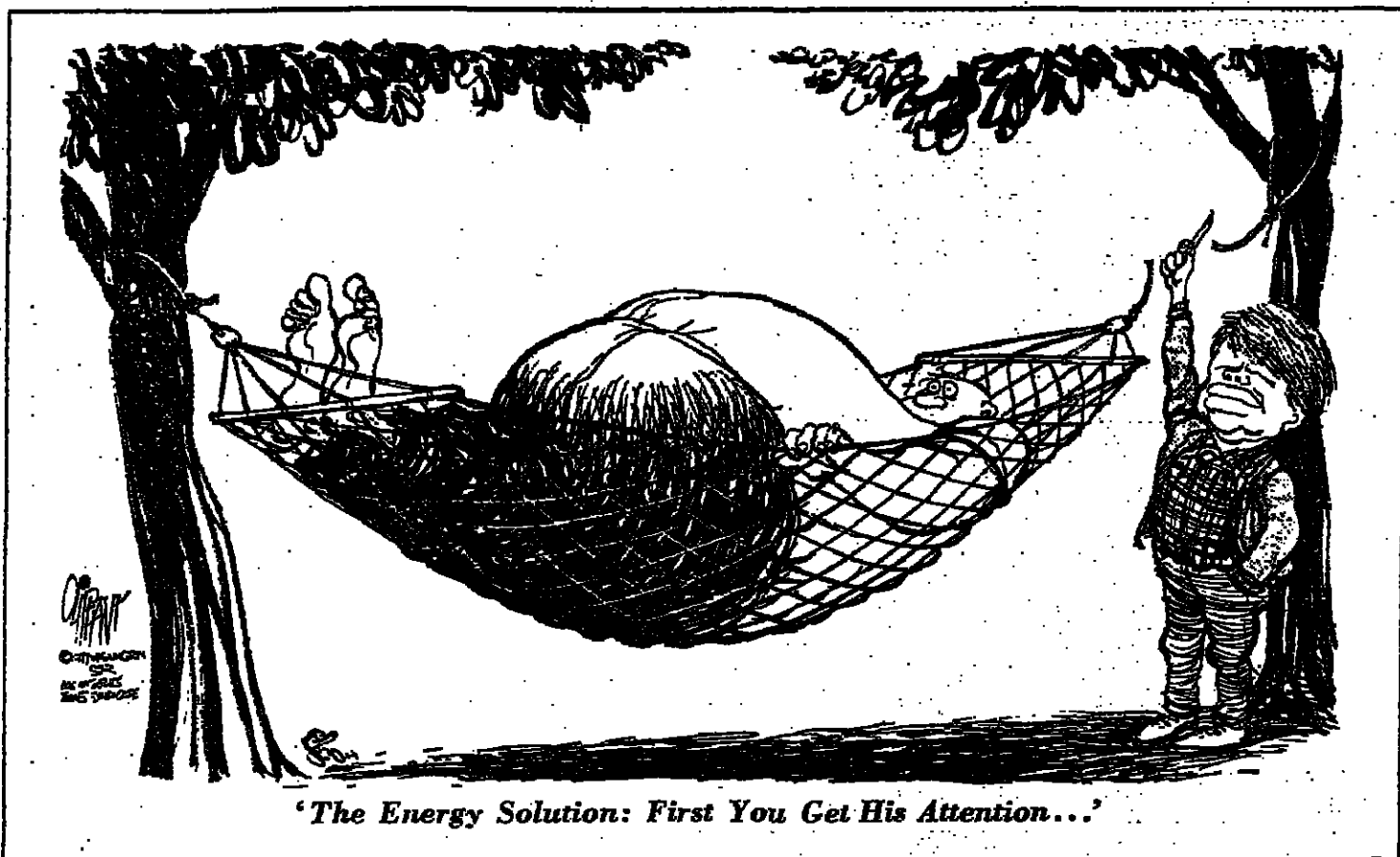
April 23, 1902

LONDON—The "Daily News" says: "It is more than a year since the women and children have gone with short rations in South Africa. Now the short rations are coming a little nearer home. In the end, war means the same for both peoples: oppression and hunger. It is only a matter of time. Will not this new bread tax perhaps help to bring a softer mood and incite the people's hearts towards peace?"

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 23, 1927

WASHINGTON—The fate of Sacco and Vanzetti, doomed to die in the electric chair during the week of July 10 for the murder of a paymaster seven years ago, rests entirely with the State of Massachusetts and the Federal Government has no power to interfere. Attorney General John G. Sargent ruled today. The ruling was issued in view of the many petitions for clemency presented to American Embassies abroad.



## Energy Plan: Can the Democrats Govern?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Carter has had his say on the energy crisis, and the issue now moves to the political cockpit of Congress, with its new leadership, and to the arena of public opinion. Here there is general agreement about the President's ends and a tangle of disagreements about his means.

On the whole, the President is given good marks on Capitol Hill for dramatizing the energy problem, for putting it to the nation in the conviction that he must serve the truth and not opinion, and for trying to do what he thinks is right, whether or not he is sure to succeed. But there are some honest and even violent doubts here, and the Congress is obviously not going to agree with him that this is simply "a matter of patriotism and commitment."

Many members, for example, are still unconvinced about the inevitability of the disaster Carter fears. They note that he is asking for unprecedented measures, but also that he seems a little unsure himself about the factual base on which his fears are founded.

### Big Difference

"If we are asking sacrifices of ourselves," he told the Congress, "we need facts we can count on. We need an independent information system that will give us reliable data about energy reserves and production, emergency capabilities and financial data from the energy producers." But he put forward his program without that "independent" data.

Other members of Congress feel there was a substantial difference between the melody of Carter's address to the nation on Monday and his speech to the Congress on Wednesday. On Monday, he sounded like Winston Churchill on the eve of the Battle of Britain. He was talking about "a problem unprecedented in our history." If we fail to act soon, he said, "we will face an economic, social and political crisis that will threaten our free institutions." The alternative to his energy policy, he insisted, "may be a national catastrophe."

But on Wednesday, before the Congress, while still solemn, he was less apocalyptic, and even suggested that his program would "protect jobs, our environment, our national independence, our standard of living, and our future." In short, the official conclusion seemed to be not that the sacrifices would be a harsh burden on the American people, or change their style of life very much, but that it would create more work, increase the GNP, and raise the inflation rate by only 0.4 percentage point.

All this, of course, is being challenged in the Congress.

So the controversy remains, but the scene and the cast of characters change. Now it is not only the new President but the new leaders of the Congress who will be tested. Jimmy Carter has been so prominent in these last three months that it has been easy to forget that we now have new Democratic and Republican leaders in the Senate, a new Speaker and Majority Leader in the House of Representatives, a lot of new rules and a lot of new members in the House, almost half of them under 40.

The question now is whether the Democrats downtown and the Democrats on the Hill can get together and govern—as they insisted they could do in the presidential campaign—and much will depend on how Speaker O'Neill in the House and Senate Majority Leader Byrd manage their new responsibilities.

Byrd suggested in a talk with this reporter that what we need

now is a reflective pause to sort out all these changes. "My first concern," he said, "is that we don't start shooting holes in the President's proposals before we even study it, and that's going on already."

"This disturbs me," he said. "It's very comprehensive and complex package. We've got to cost these things out. I want to run these assumptions from the White House through the computers and see how the cost efficiency factors come through. We may disagree with certain parts of the President's package, but I don't think any of us should rush in to embrace all this 100 per cent or to criticize them too fast."

### Baker in Minority

The Republican leader in the Senate, Howard Baker of Tennessee, did come on strong against the Carter program, charging the President with being too pessimistic and giving up on finding new sources of petroleum,

but in general most members seem to go along with Byrd's more patient and moderate approach.

Byrd said much would depend in the Congress not only on the leaders but on the committee chairmen who will be dealing with energy bills. He mentioned especially Sen. Jackson of Washington and Senator Long of Louisiana, among others. But he emphasized that the responsibility for an effective national energy program would have to be shared by all the elders of the House and the new members.

"Whenever we criticize or amend the President's program," Byrd said, "we are going to have to come up with some alternatives because the responsibility is going to be on us, and this whole energy problem is so insidious. It is hidden. Our real danger lies ahead. It's a good bit like a fellow who's walking around and looking well, but has a cancer and doesn't realize it until the pain strikes."

## Problems of Ghost-Laying

By C. L. Sulzberger

Fraga retract it. He coldly refused, although it may have helped cost him his ministry.

Since his dismissal from the Cabinet, Fraga has become leader of a center-right political coalition called the Popular Alliance, and has publicly condemned legislation of the Communists as "a grave political error and a juridical force." What puzzles me is that Fraga, a friend of mine, should earlier have endorsed that move as of June, 1977, but now assails it in April. Can two months make such a difference?

Today Fraga describes the event he had contemplated as "a real coup d'état which has transformed reform into rupture."

Yet the plan was a long time hatching. Right after Suarez took over last year, Fraga's associate, Jose Maria de Arellano, a few days earlier foreign minister in the same Cabinet, met secretly here with Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Communists. Carrillo was then living clandestinely in Paris with a Cuban passport and the alias of "Monsieur Gisard."

Carrillo said he would work with Arellano if the latter took a "more active opposition" role but otherwise was prepared to accept "a deal" with Suarez. Carrillo told me (Aug. 4, 1976): "It is impossible to have democracy in Spain without Communist participation." He continued: "When I speak of democracy, I mean Western democracy, not

a people's democracy as in Eastern Europe. I consider that universal suffrage is the criterion and I said this in the Kremlin in front of Brezhnev."

"When we finally gain a role in a coalition government, we don't want to achieve that position by force as the Soviet Communists seized power in Russia. We are ready to get out if we lose elections, just like any other party. I certainly don't want to be another Franco but it would be impossible for me to be a Lenin."

"I am a Spaniard, not a Russian. We want democratic socialism. Democracy is the only way. And I thoroughly believe in the ultimate goal of convergence of ideology in a world sense. The West must become more socialist and the East must become more democratic."

In another conversation, Carrillo said: "I mistrust the Russians as much as you do. We have to keep U.S. bases in Spain for a while. Certainly as long as Russia has bases in Czechoslovakia the U.S.A. should have bases in Spain."

He would only oppose Spain's joining NATO if NATO tried to veto "participation of our party in Spain's government." As for the European community, "we are entirely for this. We belong in Europe and by that I mean Western Europe."

Well, I cannot vouch for the good intentions of any political leader, Communist or non-Communist, and there is often a wide gap between promises and actions. Alexander Solzhenitsyn, once a pointed out to me that "Communists say one thing before they are in power and do another thing once they hold power."

At this moment there seems little chance that Spain's Communists will join any forthcoming coalition government. Experts estimate its support as under 13 per cent of the voting population.

The biggest immediate danger is that some misguided military junta might attempt to seize power in the name of Franco's ghost. As for the long term, no one can gamble on it, he named Juan Carlos, Suarez, Fraga or Carrillo.

## Letters

### Scrooge Disputed

Good news, UNICEF greeting card fans: That Scrooge Reuters story (IET, April 22) reporting a drop in UNICEF card sales last year is all wet.

Net income in 1976 was \$10,828,000, up more than 24 million over 1975. The number of cards sold worldwide was about 89 million, an increase of 7 million. Net profit on sales in Europe, where three-fourths of the cards were bought, rose 54.7 per cent. There are 246 days left until next Christmas.

DONALD ALLAN,  
UNICEF, Geneva.

### UN Secretariat Inquiry

Once again, this time splashed across the front page, up comes the subject of yet a further investigation into whether the UN Secretariat is highly paid. Investigators, no doubt highly paid themselves, are asking staff what they are doing and what their salaries are. Not long ago, the American Senate busied itself with an investigation of the same kind.

The facts are of course fully known and the results of such inquiries equally fully predictable: Still less work will be done by an already demoralized staff. There will be cuts on so-called "technical" personnel. The already high proportion of purely administrative staff and particu-

larly the higher echelons of entirely political appointees will not be cut, but will, on the contrary, increase. A bold prophecy to make...? Not at all. This is what has happened in the UN—and in this I include the UN's "Specialized Agencies"—not once but dozens of times before.

Short of ditching the UN altogether—which is politically impossible for some long time to come—what then ought to be done? I would say, on the basis of long experience inside: 1. Restrict the activities of the UN to what is demonstrably feasible. 2. Cut the number of wholly administrative and bureaucratic jobs. 3. Reduce the output by at least three quarters. For no much paper is turned out, paper no one has asked for or has time to read; and it is filled with platitudes almost entirely, and the rest, information readily available to those interested. Much more important are the next three points: 4. Recruitment by passport is nonsense and should be eliminated in favor of appointment by competence regardless entirely of nationality. Whether there are few or many Americans or Ugandans or what have you is utterly irrelevant if there are jobs to do. 5. Cut the top category, the so-called "D" grades, by nine-tenths and pay them very little if any more than the category below, the "E" category, who carry the entire show. 6. Cut out entirely reporting on work completed and work in progress and reduce to the barest

minimum consideration of work to be done.

These suggestions will not cure the malaise and the frustration of the Secretariat of the UN and its agencies, but they will make for more effective consideration of political issues. Nothing but a completely fresh start of international organizations would cure the malaise. These investigations and the further bureaucratization have proved only to worsen it.

The much flogged hare of the lack of competence of staff from the "developing" world could now be buried. It will not stand up to closer scrutiny. Intelligent refugees from dictatorial regimes, dissidents, have been shown to be often more competent than the bureaucrats sent to the UN to vacate places for promotion back home. This does not apply to director level which consists, from Waldheim downwards, almost entirely now of dead wood.

J. J. DUPREZ.

Geneva.

### Lawyers' Jargon

Laymen confused by legal jargon (The Jargon of Lawyers, IET, April 18-17) may enjoy the old story of the attorney who, after winning a seemingly impossible case, wired his client: "Justice has triumphed!" To which the client replied: "Appeal at Once!"

ROBERT A. KLEIN.

Geneva.

## Two Worlds In Collision On the Hill

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Jimmy Carter enjoys extraordinary high general approval in personal popularity. But the Congress helped kill his original economic package, and now shows reluctance to the energy program. I come?

The answer is that government the country requires support in two different constituencies—presidential constituency and congressional constituency. They are now poorly integrated. It is why governing has become extraordinarily difficult.

The presidential constituency including most of adult America is what we generally cannot connect with the public opinion. Its ties tend to be diffuse and only connected with traditional principles. It lacks detailed information, and likes to identify with a single individual—President—than issues.

Logic is not its strong point. On the contrary, public opinion usually wants to make one without breaking eggs. The bill sent on Vietnam, for instance, was a detailed information, and limits the presidential constituency tends to be per se. But it can shift rapidly when lines of policy lead to result in unanticipated cost, blood or treasure—death or life.

### Tough Marriage

So the art of presidential leadership lies in marrying to national principles the innova required to deal with change while avoiding the proscriptions of policy.

The congressional constituency represents the various regional economic interests in the country. It has a high degree of knowledge, a strong acquisitive instinct, and an even stronger sense of self-protection. It specializes in bringing to bear malleable negative powers, blocking change.

Inevitably the various interest groups clash. So the secret congressional leadership lies in commodating the rival lot. Compromise is its essence.

Relations between the two constituencies vary sharply according to circumstance. During an economic crisis—followed by commitment to a goal subordinate private interests yielding a national capacity make sacrifices. That is most of the greatest presidents have been wartime leaders.

At other times, usually in wake of exhausting emergency private interest reasserts and national consensus away. The lobbies come to their own.

The present period is of not one that favors presidential leadership. In one way or other, three presidents in a row have been repudiated by country. There is no national consensus on the most general issues of foreign or economic policy.

### Sense of Mood

But Carter is quintessentially presidential leader. While strongly committed to issues has a superb sense of national mood. He shares the just self-indulgent belief that victory positions do not necessarily involve either/or choices, goes for the totality of opinion for bits and pieces.

So far Carter has shown a feel for the congressional constituency. By his own account is not much of a political "er." He had difficulty with legislature in Georgia. He elected President without accumulating any debts in House or Senate. He has connections, even with the lobbies of the Democratic Party, labor, farm groups, ethnic, the producing interests.

In his approach to the problem, Carter has sought build up enough standing the presidential constituency: take the congressional constituency by storm. But the urge he built in his plea to the country was not followed in his proposals to Congress, which are table for the absence of any mediate action by the Executive Branch. Whatever chance it was of stampeding the Congress into action has been forfeit. My sense is that credit with account is not transferable the other.

So I doubt very much that President can push his program through without, of some trading. Indeed the question is to what extent he willing to pay out his rights as a man of pristine principle in order to get the congressional port that can only be acquired by compromise.



Laborites Assail Government Ruling

Queen Elizabeth Is Exempted From Stock-Reporting Law

DOV, April 22 (AP).—The royal secrecy surrounding Elizabeth's financial status is exempt from a new law requiring 56 million subjects to report their stock and bond holdings.

The decision touched off protests by leftist supporters of the government and of the Queen. One law called it "feudal."

Queen, who was 51 years old, reportedly is among the largest private share-

holders. She is often described as one of the world's richest women.

Stanley Davis, state minister for trade, announcing the ruling to the House of Commons yesterday, said the Queen, the rest of the royal family and foreign heads of state and their families will be exempted from the new Companies Act.

Pseudonymous Listing  
It requires shareholders to report holdings of more than 5 per cent of the shares of a company. The royal holdings will no

longer be a complete secret but they will be closely guarded ones. Mr. Davis said they, along with others that are exempt, would be listed on companies' books as belonging to "Bank of England nominees."

The Bank of England will maintain a register of the shareholdings concerned and will know the true identity of the holders. Each year the bank will prepare a secret report for the trade secretary.

A Bank of England spokesman, asked if this is the first time

it will have a register of royal shareholdings, said: "I cannot discuss the business of any individual customer but it is the first time we are required to make an annual return to the secretary of state."

He said the Queen or her financial advisers will not be exempt from the rule requiring them to inform a company if they acquire 5 per cent or more of its shares.

The Department of Trade said it has never before had a record of royal stockholdings.

Frank Allam, a Laborite member of Parliament, in denouncing the exemption as "feudal," said there seemed to be "one law for royalty and heads of state and another for the common people of Britain."

Frank Hooley, another Laborite lawmaker, said the exemption was "ridiculous" and the royal family's holdings should be disclosed.

Estimate of Fortune  
It has been estimated that the Queen's private fortune sur-

passes £30 million (\$102 million). Critics have frequently sniped at the government's annual allowance of \$2.38 million in taxpayers' money for the upkeep of her palaces, aircraft, royal yacht, staff and other expenses.

The Queen, who inherited vast wealth, tax free, from her father, King George VI, also gets a tax-free income of about £200,000 a year from the 52,000 acres of her Duchy of Lancaster estates.

The extent of royal investment in stocks and bonds is not known. Investments placed through a discreet firm of London brokers are rarely made in the Queen's name.

Australian Convicted Of Burning 12 Planes

SYDNEY, April 22 (Reuters).—A court-martial today found navy seaman John Trent, 19, guilty of destroying 12 Australian Navy planes when he tossed a burning paper airplane into a hangar last December. But the court ruled he was insane at the time and ordered him held in custody indefinitely.

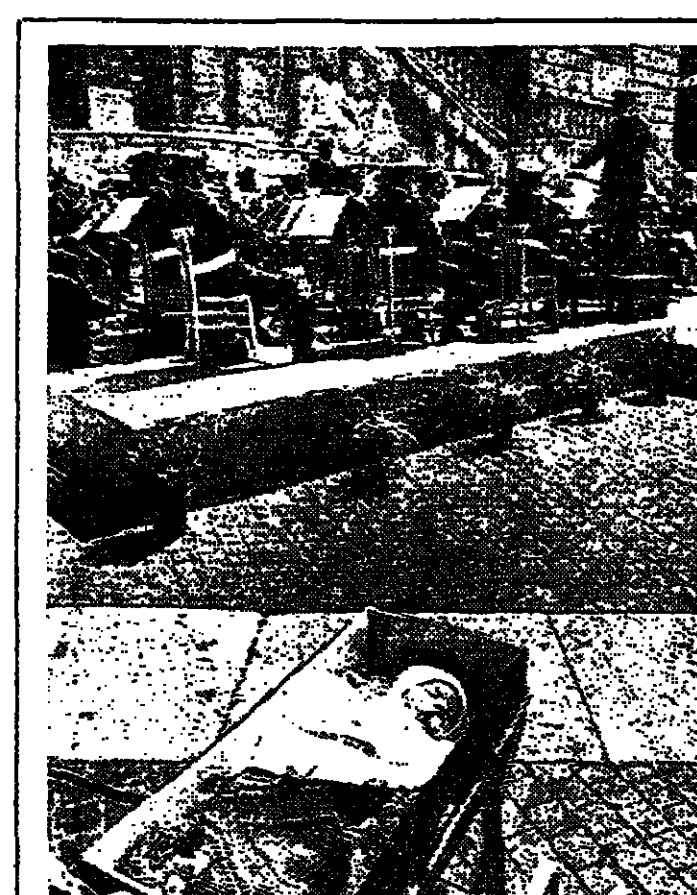
The blaze caused millions of dollars in damage including the loss of the hangar and 12 Grumman F-4 Phantom II reconnaissance planes at the Nowra Naval Air Base in New South Wales.

A Correction  
PARIS, April 22 (UPI).—A UPI dispatch from Pakistan (UPI, April 22) included Pakistan's ambassador to France among Pakistani officials who have resigned to protest the policies of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The Pakistani Embassy in Paris says this report is not correct and Ambassador Moeazzam Ali Qureshi has not resigned. UPI regrets this error.

Senate Unit Approves Mansfield as Envoy

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday unanimously confirmed the former Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, as ambassador to Japan, saying the administration could send "no better signal" to Tokyo.

The committee also approved Samuel Lewis of Texas as ambassador to Israel, Robert Goheen of New Jersey as ambassador to India and Tapley Bennett of Georgia as permanent representative to NATO. All nominations must be approved by the full Senate.



CHARMS TO SOOTHE THE SAVAGE BREAST—A baby sleeps through a concert by a band in Rome.

Soviet Bombers Fly Near U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP).—Soviet reconnaissance bombers flew within 50 miles of the U.S. Coast this week and passed over several U.S. warships before retreating when jet interceptors went up, Defense Department sources report.

Two Tu-95 Bear bombers passed directly over the aircraft carrier Saratoga, an escorting cruiser and two frigates exercising in a training area about 60 miles off the East Coast, the sources said.

The sources said the bombers were closer to the U.S. coast than ever before. Such planes fly irregularly between Russia and Cuba.

The planes normally fly 150 to 200 miles off the coast.

Two U.S. F-4 Phantom fighters were scrambled from Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in North Carolina when the Bears appeared over the Saratoga and its escorts. But the Soviet planes flew away without further incident, sources said.

Although the Soviet bombers made no threatening moves and

were over international waters, some senior U.S. officers are known to be disturbed by the boldness of Tu-95 pilots in maneuvering within the U.S. Air Defense Zone.

El Salvador Bars Kidnap Demands

SAN SALVADOR, April 22 (AP).—President Arturo Armando Molina told foreign diplomats yesterday his government was holding only 3 of the 37 prisoners leftist kidnappers want freed in exchange for the life of Foreign Minister Mauricio Borge.

Mr. Borge, 37, was abducted Tuesday morning.

The President said the three prisoners were under court jurisdiction and he could not set them free. The sources said he told the diplomats his government would not negotiate with the leftists, who have set no deadline.

Carter Unable to Block Action

Senate Defeats Liberals' Bid To Kill Business Tax Relief

WASHINGTON, April 22 (UPI).—A vote in the Senate yesterday assured business of getting some form of tax relief in the administration's economic stimulus package, despite a shift in the tactics of President Carter.

The Senate voted 74 to 20 against a motion by two liberal Democratic senators, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Dale Bumpers of Arkansas, to kill a provision for business credits in the tax bill that went to the floor Tuesday.

A final vote is not expected until next week. The Senate has already gone along with the President's revised tactics by dropping the 850 rebate from its bill. The President had requested that the business credits be dropped as well out of respect for balance and fairness.

The vote showed that the administration did not have the strength to knock out the business package. The Bumpers-Kennedy motion was beaten down by an alliance of Republicans, conservative Democrats and some liberals, many of whom favor the jobs tax credit.

Employment Credit  
The House has already approved a tax bill with one form of business credit, a "jobs tax credit," in which business would get a tax incentive for employing new workers.

took the House version, modified it and added as an option similar to the administration's original proposal, a higher investment tax credit.

Mr. Carter first urged that business be given the option of taking a 3-per-cent boost in the investment tax credit (now 10 per cent) or a credit equal to 4 per cent of the employers' share of Social Security payroll taxes.

The House last month discarded the investment tax option and approved a jobs tax credit of \$1,000 for each new worker hired. The maximum total credit for any employer would be limited to \$40,000.

Provision Restored  
In revamping the House's jobs tax credit, the Senate Finance Committee restored Mr. Carter's 12-per-cent investment credit alternative.

It will be left to House-Senate conferees sometime after the House passes its bill to bridge the two versions.

The President has served notice that he would veto legislation that prevents him from using the \$11.4 billion savings from elimination of the tax rebate to reduce the federal deficit. But a veto of the business tax credits is held unlikely.

The business tax credits in the Senate Finance Committee bill would cost the Treasury \$2.4 billion in a full year.

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## LONDON THEATER: Strindberg of the English Suburbs

By John Walker

LONDON, April 22 (IHT).—The phenomenal Alan Ayckbourn's "Just Between Ourselves" at the Queen's Theater—his second London production this year—is another of his acerbic studies in quiet despair in which the comedy of his middle-aged couples, trapped in an environment that stifles emotion, becomes increasingly bitter.

By the climax of the play, with a housewife reduced to a condition of apathetic stupor while her hearty husband, hardly noticing, celebrates his birthday with a little party, the audience's laughter is decidedly hollow.

I prefer Mr. Ayckbourn as the unashamedly comic craftsman of "Bedroom Farce," his hilarious play currently at the National Theater, to this present incarnation as the Strindberg of the English suburbs. The deliberate limitations of his plays—the flat, unadventurous small talk that avoids any expression of any emotion, the complex, fanciful turns of the plots, the dull, conventional characters—make his expression of the sad waste of lives seem too small for tragedy; his approach is so understated as

to miss conveying even the misery of the situation.

The absurdity of his characters' conventional life-style is better exposed in comedy. His observation here is no sharper, his recreation of a ghastly reality no nearer the truth than in his more uproarious comedies.

Not that "Just Between Ourselves" is unrelieved gloom. Indeed, it is a deft and often funny play, graced by some excellent

### Old Roman Coins Seized by Police

ROME, April 22 (Reuters).—Police have seized 35 kilos of ancient Roman coins in a Rome apartment, saying they had been illegally dug up.

They said the gold, silver and bronze coins dating back to 300 BC came from several tombs in the Rome area which had been the target of many clandestine diggers.

Earlier today, police foiled an attempt by several young Romans to dismantle two valuable medieval bells from an old Roman church.

acting. Mr. Ayckbourn's narrative ingenuity is again displayed. The play is set in or around the garage of Dennis (Colin Blakely), a man whose determination to look on the bright side of life has reduced his wife, Vera (Rosemary Leach), to a jolly of a woman quivering and fragile.

#### A Marshmallow

The action takes place on a succession of birthdays, shared by another couple, Nell (Michael Gambon), an incompetent and near-impatient "marshmallow" of a man, as he describes himself, and his understanding angry wife, Pam (Stephanie Turner).

Mr. Ayckbourn has always been marvelous at middle-class meal-times. Here he manages a superbly disastrous birthday tea, with sugar flying, cups of tea slopping over and a sufferer from indigestion finding himself inadvertently and comically eating cucumber sandwiches, which he's trying to avoid.

It's the comedy of embarrassment, of people brought up to be on their best behavior finding themselves in emotion-charged situations and trying to pretend that nothing unusual is happening, even when a wife attacks her

mother-in-law with an electric drill.

But the situations themselves and the setting are too limited to sustain the play, which is, even so, on the short side. And some of the plotting is, by Mr. Ayckbourn's standards, slack. To manage an otherwise splendid comic climax he has to have Pam faint for no very good reason, the sort of manipulative play he avoids when writing at his best.

The cast, though, responds beautifully to the direction of Alan Strachan, even though most of them act well within themselves, providing such familiar variations on past performances—as Michael Gambon's insecure husband, Constance Chapman's poisonously caring mother and Stephanie Turner's frustrated wife.

Colin Blakely's ebullient obtuse Dennis, a man who takes refuge

from his marriage by endless, incompetent repairs in his garage, is a fine comic creation and Rosemary Leach excellently conveys his wife's retreat into catatonia.

\*\*\*

There is more comedy, on a lower level, at the Criterion, with Michael Pertwee's "Sextet," a relentlessly bright, continually manipulative play that is the modern equivalent of the old drawing-room comedies. It is escapist stuff of sexual musical-chairs set on an advertising man's yacht in the Mediterranean.

Much of it is predictable and the jokes are mostly old. Mr. Pertwee's trick of having them greeted by groans and sarcastic laughter or even, heaven help us, sometimes repeated by other members of the cast cannot disguise the fact that they have nothing to do with character or development but are merely there to cause a smile or two.

But his writing has a certain exuberance and, under Robin Midgley's slightly hectic direction, the acting is bright and breezy. Leslie Phillips, as an aging playboy, has the sense—and insouciance—to prick his inflated role as a randy, sophisticated writer.



Stephanie Turner, Colin Blakely, Rosemary Leach, Constance Chapman in "Just Between Ourselves," a play by Alan Ayckbourn, his second London production this year.

Angela Scoular and Carol Hawkins play (rather, display) their parts pretty much since they are mainly required to remove their blinks, tops, and Julian Fellowes is genuinely funny as a bumbling idiot, the butt of everyone's jokes. Occasionally, Mr. Pertwee seems to forget the sort of play he is writing and treats his characters as if they were other than card-

board but this seriousness is swiftly dispelled by the next joke efficiently rolling off the production line.

At the Shaw Theater, Alan Bleasdale's "Pal Harold," set in a fogbound bus depot, is as tedious and as ineptly directed a play as has limped into London this decade. Mr. Bleasdale, a Liver-

pudlian playwright and novelist with a growing reputation, written a dull and clumsy play concerning the rivalry between two individualistic drivers their disapproving supervisor is even less interesting than sounds and Sue Wilson's direction of a series of static dialogues between the participants only emphasizes the evening's mood.

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## RIS EXHIBITIONS

## The Politics of Art in Romantic Poland

By Michael Gibson

IS, April 23 (IHT).—The romantic spirit in Polish art is the Grand Palais (to present over 200 works of 60 artists ranging from the 19th century to the 20th). The works are of an artistic interest and many appear here as historical documents.

It is much that is still alive in the art of the 19th century, but it is quite dead, this does not detract from the interest of the show. Many awful paintings or sculptures are a clear idea of the politics of the romantic period in Poland. A ridiculous painting-Bonaparte (by Wancowicz) is on a cloud with a serene expression like a saint may be aesthetically acceptable, but it tells us, in words, what hopes are put in the man.

From the present show, romanticism seems to have shriveled quite late in the century. A few artists were in the first half of the century. When the century appears, the romantic is veering toward symbolism which seemed to be the ap-

propriate instrument for the special situation of Polish art.

During much of the period covered in this exhibition, Poland was occupied territory. Polish artists of the romantic period came up with the concept of a "government of souls" which was to be their responsibility—since a real government could not exist. As a result of this, while a number of the most striking works of the exhibition do deal with the conflicts, torments or ecstasies of the human soul, the subject is almost constantly approached from the angle of the "state of Poland."

Take Malczewski's "Melancholy," which represents a vivid allegorical scene: An army of soldiers and artists stands out of an artist's canvas set at the far end of the studio, rubs toward the light of day, of reality beyond the window. But the light of day seems to repulse them all, like gunfire, and outside the open window, with her back to them, stands a woman veiled in black. This is pure symbolism and was painted in the 1890s, the peak period of symbolism in Europe. Yet it also carries the romantic ideal which, in Polish art, seems to have fused with the patriotic ideal.



"Melancholy," an allegorical scene painted by Jacek Malczewski (1854-1929).

One might say that the romantic spirit is incidental to the main concern of a nation which has obstinately survived a succession of calamities. Classicism is all right for a people or a class who are happy with the world as it is. Harmony and moderation go well with peace and abundance. But the romantic thrust is one of quest and dissatisfaction in the midst of danger and instability. Romanticism in general—in its best aspect—sought to drive back the limits of reality. But the limits of reality in Poland, as Malczewski's "Melancholy" so eloquently suggests, were political.

This perhaps explains both a

certain wildly emphatic posturing and a certain bitter irony in Polish art. The posturing looks implausible in a world of relative domestic peace but oppression sometimes provokes awful rhetoric of deep sincerity.

Finally, while in other countries the romantic artist was often an outcast, an isolated figure, in Poland he was at the very center of the collective concern. Persecution breeds solidarity.

How, then, does Polish art fit into the broader dialogue of art? If one removes the dress, the works which are feeble by their own standards and those which represent a transitory flare of enthusiasm—all too circumscribed and all too soon disappointed—what remains speaks in a tone of authentic originality. This originality is not "ethnic," rather it grows out of a shared experience of many centuries.

The engravings of Gaj, Bronislaw Linke's portrayal of ravaged cities in human form (it seems a shame that a larger number of watercolors from this series were not shown), Malczewski's bizarre mythology, Konstanty Brandel's wild architecture, Adolf Rysska's astonishing little ceramic sculptures, the lyrical impressionism of Panikiewicz's sleeping swans, the modern symbolism of Belinski's work, and even Podkownicki's gothic fantasies which the gigantic, rampant, slaving black stallion eloping with an ecstatic nude with flaming hair—the poster for the exhibition—may not really be the best example.

The Englishman who is known for his abstract paper reliefs is best represented with his rougher works here: a painted cross on a cross of paper, a row of brown sheets with different paint lines on them hung from one and the same rod. His new "kites," angular or rounded constructions made of cloth stretched over metal spokes, trailing a bit of rope here or there, are only world-be casual and look quite manufactured at second sight.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Heritiers et Contestataires du Romantisme Polonais, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Isle, Paris 4, to May 28.

This show, which is meant to complement the exhibition at the Grand Palais, includes nearly 40 works by 15 artists, about half of them represented in the larger show. The selection is interesting and varied and also makes room for such artists as Biesch, whose prints represent a world of endless railroad travel, Caspary, who is represented by two oils in his quasi-autobiographic, ex-

pressionistic manner, as well as those, like Lebenstein and Gaj, who are both represented at the Grand Palais. The exhibition stresses the continued internal dialogue of Polish art which, more than an aesthetic dialogue, has been and remains a broadly national affair.

\*\*\*

Larry Rivers, Galerie Roger d'Amécourt, 4 Rue Beaubourg, Paris 4, to May 21.

Drawings by Larry Rivers, who appears here as an authentic draftsman and playful formal innovator. Rivers is, of course, well known in the United States, where he has been showing for nearly 30 years and where he stands (or stood) on the periphery of pop. The present show offers a surprising diversity of work: numerous straight portraits; collage, cutouts, relief and some very large pieces which are not by any means the best. Most of the time, however, Rivers has the talent to make whatever he touches enjoyable.

\*\*\*

Gustavo Foppiani, L'Enl du Beaubourg, 58 Rue Rambuteau, Plateau Beaubourg, Paris 3, to April 30.

There is an authentic precious quality to the works of Foppiani that does not derive solely from his use of gold leaf. His manner of setting figures in landscapes reminds one of the mood, not the mannerisms, of Klee or of some popular art, preferably Indian. Here we have the charm of a serene fantasy.

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Jacques Doucet, Galerie Arieli, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to May 14.

Doucet was a member of the Cobra group and his paintings still bear the imprint of that trend—the writhing, expressionistic shapes that proliferate on his canvases. But his colors are cool blues and browns instead of the savage reds and greens used by his Nordic brothers. Strange, but Cobra seems almost classic today.

## THE ART MARKET

## Reality Behind Islamic Auctions

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT).—The round of Islamic art auctions starting in Paris Tuesday and in London on May 2—which follow Spink's exhibition which opened on Wednesday—may give an impression of a lot of activity. Reality, however, is different.

The market has a narrow basis. There are few true collectors of objects such as metalwork or pottery. This market is difficult and dangerous for anyone who has not the required background. It is chiefly dependent on a handful of dealers or investors who often resell to one another. The situation is healthier with regard to manuscripts, which have always been sought after by a few high-powered collectors and institutions, but the market is nonetheless slim.

Auctioneers compete for markets as much if not more than for goods to sell. Three years ago, the prime target was Iran, with French and English auctioneers going out East. Competition there has greatly diminished. Those few collectors of long standing, such as Mrs. Ezzat Sudavar, who keeps up a family tradition of collecting manuscripts, pay no attention to outside efforts. They know what they want and where to get it.

High Prices

The newly affluent Iranian middle class, interested chiefly in gaudy papier mâché and enamels of the 19th century, have found they have been paying outrageous prices for objects that are unsalable in the West.

Worse, the Bureau of the Queen is reported to have temporarily stopped ancient-art buys following dissatisfying transactions.

Last April, after paintings of uncertain provenance—more probably Georgian than Iranian—were bought in London at enormously inflated prices instead of the superb miniatures that could have been acquired at the same gallery, feeling ran high. In October, an official was sacked. Iran has now become infinitely more reticent.

It is probably no coincidence that the Iran office, set up by Sotheby's in Tehran in April, 1974, with some fanfare, was quietly closed down last November. Competition is now shifting to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf—virgin lands with empty new museums.

Here Sotheby's has made a major score by finding a person at home in Western-style business and the traditional Arab milieu. When Peregrine Pollen, acting vice-chairman of Sotheby's, suggested to Anisa Helou that she should join Sotheby's, she was 23. Like other young women from the Lebanese upper class she had a bilingual education in French and Arabic—but also speaks English. Rarer still, her main interests were antiques and objets d'art.

After studying design, she took Sotheby's 10-month course on works of art and was buying with the idea of opening an art gallery when the offer was made to her. In September, 1975, she became assistant to the head of the Tehran office—a nominal position, the real purpose of which was to promote business in the Arab world, not Iran.

Vital Job

Anisa Helou reasoned that a regional office meant unnecessary overhead. Conducting operations from London was just as feasible and making trips to the required places the really vital job.

On her first trip last October, Anisa Helou went with Jeremy Cooper, head of the Iran office, to Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Contacts were made with members of the ruling family in Kuwait, a Kuwait museum keeper who speaks only Arabic and whom no Westerner could ever approach, architects in Abu Dhabi, etc.

Results followed shortly. At the November Islamic sales held at Sotheby's there were several Kuwaitis.

Short-Term Target

However, Anisa Helou believes it is only a secondary short-term target. While she will presumably drum up interest in the

May sales during her second trip to Kuwait and the Gulf which began last Tuesday, she is convinced that in the middle term the contest will be won by those who can provide "full services" to that part of the world, not just sell goods. Consultancy is just as important.

Considering the traps that await those who venture into the Islamic art market—huge price discrepancies not founded in factual observations regarding rarity, quality, etc., but depending on the place and time of the transaction; prevalent lack of expertise resulting in frequent miscataloging at auctions and in the dealing world, etc.—Miss Helou has a point. She also has ideas concerning museology.

Setting up properly designed museums adjusted to the local forms of Arab culture and the acquisitions likely to be made and devised a buying policy raise problems. Again, they require familiarity with art as such, the market in particular and local conditions, all of which are seldom available from the usual advisory organizations. Here, too, Sotheby's, in her view, could play a role. Imagination and vision are as useful in the art market as in other walks of life.

## AROUND THE GALLERIES IN ROME

via Cassanese Sforza, Arlette, Via Giulia, Rome, until 9.

work of this young Roman a breath of fresh air in the staidness of the galleries: Pale canvases, brightly against the wall, first paint surfaces accented by a few mysterious, shrouded in the places: a darning patch, a bloom, a sprayed buckle as shapes and little incising weighted down by a pencil strokes embedded in paint to act as lines in an abstracted but magnificent.

(there are also drawings) and on all four sides by a little of which are rings. Once the canvases squares used to lash down in ships' holds, which rose found in a warehouse. A few years ago, when I found things in the assembly-incongruous us-bow tie-shaped space in a red and yellow sardine canisters and pebbles in ten box. On her return to the started painting abstract near-white abstract. Her latest work here is a combination of two divergent methods: Her feeling for the tactile of things has been fused with the balance of elements she learned from abstraction. Her response to surface, respect for the intrinsic of the found, the space and relatively small dimensions of her works, which are drawings or paintings, is poetic. She is in harmony with that is done by her people from the West, the funk artists, the followers of Hesse, etc., who have

returned to the personal and to man-made, not machine-made, size.

\*\*\*

Tapies, Borgognoni, 525 Via del Corso, Rome, until May 15.

Quick means of paint, a bunching of material, wide hand prints, a splattering of red—Tapies' fierceness is unerring. In the end it is poetic and perfect attack rather than fierce. Small canvases, and prints which are a miracle of the coexistence of unrelated textures, testify again to Tapies' supreme coolness: smudging, messing and swirling paint at the flat target of paper of linen, he remains one of the most disciplined and refined masters of our time.

\*\*\*

Richard Tuttle, Ferranti, 20 Via Tor Milina, Rome, through May.

In the middle of each whitewashed gallery wall sits a tiny block of blue or black crossed by a red or yellow line, or a small canvas, and prints which are a miracle of the coexistence of unrelated textures, testify again to Tapies' supreme coolness: smudging, messing and swirling paint at the flat target of paper of linen, he remains one of the most disciplined and refined masters of our time.

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Aspects of Symbolism, Il Segno, 4 Via Capo Le Case, Rome, through May.

The symbolists, before and around the turn of the century, foreshadowed surrealism. Death and the maiden, centaurs, de-

mons and doom were the last efforts of a storytelling figurative tradition before modernism set in for good. This survey, though not too strictly focused, is a valiant try at re-evaluation. Among the best known artists in this vast assortment of pastels, prints, drawings and watercolors are Rodon, Moreau, Deris, Puy de Chavannes, Boecklin, Klinger, Rops, Munch, Klimt, Ensor and Beardsley. There are some English pre-Raphaelites and other borderline cases such as Mucha, Viani, Kubin, Rhoif, and De Chirico, and many examples from the hand of the known Italian and international illustrators, erotic, brightening or only sweetly fantastic.

\*\*\*

Richard Smith, Arco D'Alibert, 19 Via Albert, Rome, through May.

The Englishman who is known for his abstract paper reliefs is best represented with his rougher works here: a painted cross on a cross of paper, a row of brown sheets with different paint lines on them hung from one and the same rod. His new "kites," angular or rounded constructions made of cloth stretched over metal spokes, trailing a bit of rope here or there, are only world-be casual and look quite manufactured at second sight.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

Heritiers et Contestataires du Romantisme Polonais, Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Isle, Paris 4, to May 28.

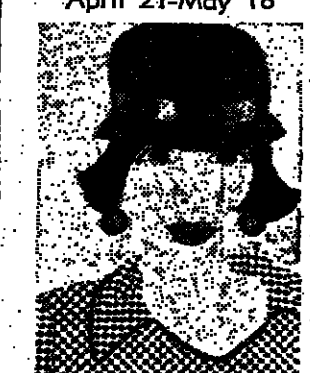
This show, which is meant to complement the exhibition at the Grand Palais, includes nearly 40 works by 15 artists, about half of them represented in the larger show. The selection is interesting and varied and also makes room for such artists as Biesch, whose prints represent a world of endless railroad travel, Caspary, who is represented by two oils in his quasi-autobiographic, ex-

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## entertainment in N.Y.

YORK, April 23 (IHT).—s is how New York Times rate new plays and films:

## Plays

ve My Wife," with book ics by Michael Stewart ics by Cy Coleman, "is inventive, amusing and according to Clive e whether to join the ex-cution. A man tells his that his life would be if his wife accepted. a me. She agrees but he is woman in mind while is another man. "What n and Stewart have done atkiningly simple—they the band and put it stage. The musicians are into the play, as a kind of chorus," Barnes says. "It is, tifully amusing idea and be musical a different di-." Director Gene Saks' here is deft and unexag-." And it is "a gorgeous just right," including Gleason, Gene Gruff, Naughton and Lenny

## dreds of Tombs

## id Near Athens

ENS, April 23 (AP).— hundred ancient tombs ing 7th and 6th-century facts were uncovered near during excavations for mation of a new factory, rehaeological Service re-to-day.

inds at Tanagra, prompt-baeologists to move in and arily suspend construction airplane maintenance fac-

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(Continued on Page 10.)



## Fixed-Income Investment Pays Off

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP-DJ)—Whether over the past three months or over 1 1/4 years, better investment results achieved by bank pooled funds in come area than in the stock market.

Bank pooled funds to manage a portion of pension accounts. The pattern is confirmed in the movement of pooled fund results by direction. Advisers Inc., Silver Spring, tracks bank insurance and mutual monthly basis.

In the first quarter, 162 pooled common stock advised by banks fell 7.6 per cent, on standard & Poor's 500-stock index, adjusted for dividends, fell 7.5 per cent same period, 117 pooled fixed-income funds rose 1 per cent, compared with a 2.3 per cent rise in the Salomon Brothers bond index.

1 1/4 years that began Jan. 1, 1968, the pooled fund invested in stocks was down 4.4 per cent, compared with a 41.4 per cent drop in the S&P 500. In this span, fixed-income funds were up 79.8 per cent, compared with 71.8 per cent in the others index.

Computer Directions' latest compilation of the best relative performers among funds in both categories and over periods:

Common stock funds, first quarter: First National Exchange Bank, Roanoke, Va., up 1.5 per cent; Bank of New York, off 0.3 per cent; U.S. National, Galveston, Texas, off 0.3 per cent and off 1.3 per cent in two separate funds, respectively; Hibernia National, New Orleans, off 1.4 per cent, and First Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia, off 2.4 per cent.

Common stock funds, 9 1/4 years: Landmark Union Trust, St. Petersburg, Fla., up 9.39 per cent; Bank of Delaware, Wilmington, up 80.5 per cent; Bank of New York, up 77.4 per cent; Ohio Citizens Trust, Toledo, up 70.8 per cent, and First National Exchange, Roanoke, up 46.6 per cent.

Fixed-income funds, first quarter: Columbia Advisors, a unit of Fidelity American Bankshares, Lynchburg, Va., up 2.4 per cent; Maryland National, Baltimore, up 2.3 per cent; Crocker National Bank, San Francisco, up 1.3 per cent; First National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla., up 1.2 per cent; Equitable Trust, Baltimore, up 0.9 per cent, and Title Insurance & Trust Co., Los Angeles, also up 0.9 per cent.

Fixed-income funds, 9 1/4 years: BA (Bank of America) Investment Management, up 112.5 per cent; Continental Illinois, up 104.4 per cent; Bank of New York, up 102.7 per cent; Wells Fargo Investment Advisors, up 96.5 per cent, and First National Bank, Minneapolis, up 91.4 per cent.

## Japan Output Of Vehicles Hits Record

Rises 12.9 Per Cent, Passes 8-Million Mark

TOKYO, April 22 (AP-DJ)—Japan's fiscal 1976 vehicle production hit a record of 8,050,843 units, up 12.9 per cent from 7,130,989 units in the prior year and the first time the overall production has passed the 8-million-unit level, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association announced today.

The association also said auto production in March reached a monthly record of 750,120 units, up 19 per cent from 630,217 units in February and up 13.8 per cent from a year ago.

Passenger car production in fiscal 1976, which ended March 31, reached a record of 5,123,634 units, up 9.4 per cent from 4,681,768 units in 1975. Truck production also reached a record of 2,869,582 units, up 19.5 per cent from 2,412,794 units in the previous year.

Bus output totaled a record of 43,476 units, up 19.3 per cent from 36,439 units in 1975 and motorcycle production in 1976 also reached a record of 4,465,169 units, up 19.3 per cent from 3,764,580 units in the prior year.

The previous record for production in a fiscal year was set in fiscal 1975, and the prior monthly record occurred in July 1976 when 718,713 units were produced.

March passenger-car output totaled 466,323 units, up 16.1 per cent from February and 8.4 per cent from the year-earlier month. Motorcycle production in March totaled 451,029 units, up 14.7 per cent from February and up 22.3 per cent from the year-earlier month, the association figures showed.

Meanwhile, communications equipment exports in fiscal 1976 are estimated to have reached a record of about 245 billion yen (\$884 million), up sharply from about 199 billion yen in the previous year.

The Communications Industry of Japan said overall export value of communications equipment in the first 11 months up to February had already passed 222.5 billion yen, up 26.1 per cent from 176.4 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

## Japan's Growth Expected To Be Moderate In 1977

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP-DJ)—Japan's economic outlook for the remainder of 1977 is for continued growth at a moderate rate, the U.S. Department of Commerce said yesterday.

The department said that during the latter half of 1976 the Japanese economy paused in its recovery from the 1974-75 recession.

In 1977, foreign trade will expand more slowly than in 1976, the department said in the April 25 issue of "Commerce America," its publication for American businessmen and exporters.

"Developments in the Japanese economy are seriously affected by conditions abroad which are hard to predict and, in large part, uncontrollable. Several events of 1976 underscored this fact. These include the oil price rise of December, the American and Soviet establishment of 200-mile offshore fishing zones with their disquieting implications for the Japanese fishing industry, and a number of disagreements with trading partners, with attendant concerns if the problems are not solved."

## German Growth Rate Seen at 4.5 Per Cent

DUESSELDORF, April 22 (AP-DJ)—An economic growth rate of 4.5 per cent in real terms must be seen as the "upper limit of probability" for West Germany this year, Olaf Sievert, chairman of the government's economic advisory committee, told an economic forum sponsored by the business newspaper Handelsblatt.

The newspaper reports that Mr. Sievert blames the disappointing lack of investment as the main cause of the subdued mood of the German economy.

## French Cut Rates

PARIS, April 22 (AP-DJ)—The National Credit Council said today it had decided to cut the interest rate paid on deposit accounts and fixed-interest bonds with a maximum duration of two years by between 0.5 and 1 per cent. The council did not disclose what the new rates would be.

## E. N. E. L.

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William Nelle Jr.

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Security Pacific Bank has named William Nelle Jr. a vice-president in its Frankfurt branch. Mr. Nelle was promoted to account officer in 1973, and was named an assistant vice-president in 1974.

John Alan Ross has been named a vice-president of The Bank of New York and resident manager of the London office. He is replacing O. E. Brady. Mr. Ross was formerly responsible for new business development in the London office. He is also responsible for Scandinavia.

Wells Fargo Bank Ltd. has elected David Jalving a vice-president and appointed him a deputy managing director of the London office. Mr. Jalving most recently served as managing director of W.M.S. Capital Corp., a Hong Kong merchant bank.

James Bachmann has been appointed managing director of T.A.G. Semiconductors Ltd., Zurich. As chief executive he is responsible for the manufacturing and marketing of the company's range of semiconductor devices.

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne has announced the appointments of Henry Didier Rollet and Gunter Rischner as members of the bank's executive board and general managers. Mr. Rollet, before joining BSFE, was group vice-president in Bank of America's New York office. Mr. Rischner was most recently managing director of Iran Financial Services Co., Tehran.

## U.S. Reassures Europe on Steel

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, April 22 (NYT)—The Carter administration assured America's allies and trading partners in Western Europe yesterday that it would strongly oppose domestic pressure to restrict foreign imports, and particularly pressure for further curbs on imports of European steel.

Specifically, Richard Cooper, the under secretary of state for economic affairs, told the Commission of the nine-nation European Common Market here that a recent court judgment against imported Japanese television sets will not help the nation's largest steel producer, U.S. Steel Corp., in its court battle to keep out European steel, as many had feared.

Mr. Cooper repeated these and other assurances at a news conference following the administration's regular semi-annual consultations with the Common Market Commission, which took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, according to those present.

It offered a favorable omen for President Carter's forthcoming meeting with European and Japanese heads of government at the Western economic summit meeting in London early next month.

Other Agreements  
Contributing to the positive atmosphere in which the two days of talks have taken place were a number of other specific agreements between the United States and the Common Market, also disclosed at the news conference. These include:

• A promise by Mr. Cooper that the United States will resume supplies of highly enriched uranium to European nuclear research facilities "within about six weeks." This will end an embargo under way for more than a year while the United States reviewed its energy policy.

• Strong endorsement by the European Commission of Mr. Carter's new energy policy proposals, which Guido Brunner, the commissioner in charge of energy, described as "very courageous and likely to encourage more effective conservation efforts in Europe, too."

• A broad, if vague, agreement that the United States and Europe work together on plans to stabilize world commodity prices, as the developing countries want, in the context of the so-called North-South dialogue. "More stable prices are now seen to be in everyone's interests," Mr. Cooper said.

Free Trade Stressed  
Both Mr. Cooper and Wilhelm Faferkamp, the commission vice-president in charge of external relations, stressed that industrial countries must maintain free trade and resist pressure brought on by the world recession, to keep

out imports in the hope of preserving jobs.

Mr. Cooper also acknowledged widespread European fears over the implications of a recent New York Customs Court finding that imported Japanese TV sets were benefiting from unfair subsidies and imposing extra duties on them.

The Europeans were afraid that this finding might set a legal precedent favoring rather similar charges that U.S. Steel has brought against all European steel exports to the United States and which are based on the fact that the Common Market remits certain internal taxes on exports.

But Mr. Cooper insisted the administration was now confident this was not the case and that it could defeat any attempt by

U.S. Steel in court to claim a favorable summary judgment in the steel case on the basis of the court ruling on imported Japanese TVs.

This meant, Mr. Cooper went on, that the administration was free to fight the finding on Japanese TV sets, which it opposes, all the way to the Supreme Court, without any danger that it would provide the legal basis for a snowballing protectionist drive against other imports in the meantime.

"We are confident the New York Customs Court finding on Japanese TV imports will be overturned, if not in the next appellate court, then certainly by the Supreme Court, and that it does not provide a precedent for keeping out other foreign goods," Mr. Cooper said.

## Fear of Interest Rate Rise Pushes Stock Prices Lower

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT)—Prices closed sharply lower over a broad front on the New York Stock Exchange today, with the Dow Jones industrial average down 8.73 points at 927.07. It was off 9.49 at 3 o'clock.

Losers outnumbered gainers 1,095 to 380, and volume totaled 20.7 million shares, down from 22.74 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed selling ba-

sically to the report of a continuing jump in the basic money supply. They said the rapid expansion raises fears that the Federal Reserve will tighten its monetary policy, pushing interest rates higher.

Brokers said there was also continued concern that President Carter's energy program might hurt business and feed inflation. However, analysts added that the market seemed to show a general lack of confidence. They said the collapse of last week's rally hurt confidence and added that a slide in glamour stocks did not help.

S.S. Kresge was one of the most active issues and was down 7 3/8 to 29 3/8. Trading in the issue included a block of 330,000 shares at 29. The company said earlier in the week that it expects little improvement in first quarter earnings.

IBM was also active and was off 6 1/8 to 287 3/4. Brokers cited the issue as an example of weakness in the glamour stocks. American Seating was ahead 2 5/8 to 14 1/2. The company said that it will buy back 400,000 shares of its common stock at \$15 each.

Zenith was off 2 7/8 to 20 1/4 after the company reported lower first quarter net, and Chemtron was down 2 7/8 to 23. The company reported sharply lower first quarter net.

Lubrizol was off 1 1/2 to 23 3/4. The company said it knew of no reason for the decline in the price of its stock.

General Host was off 5/8 to 11 7/8. The company reported first fiscal quarter operating net of \$37,000 against a year earlier loss of \$139 million but some analysts had expected a stronger gain.

Congoleum was off 3/8 to 16 1/4. The company reported sharply lower first quarter net.

## Money Expansion Accelerates in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 22 (NYT)—Money expansion is accelerating, the Federal Reserve System said yesterday. The \$250 billion increase in the money supply, billion increase in the M-2 indicator in the first quarter, put the upper end of the central bank's

has indicated it is willing to tolerate.

The credit markets dropped sharply after the figures were announced and analysts began to anticipate the possibility that the Fed might increase the trend-setting federal funds rate shortly.

In the latest reporting week, M-1, defined as demand deposits and currency in circulation, rose \$890 million to an average level

of \$212.3 billion from a revised \$203.3 billion in the week ended April 6.

The rise in M-2, which also includes time and savings deposits, was \$1.4 billion in the latest week, to an average of \$762.7 billion.

The data reflect the general benchmark revisions of the estimates of the money supply based on figures collected by the government on the condition of all banks in the country last Sept. 30. The revisions had the effect of raising the latest growth rates in M-1 by 0.4 per cent. The effect on M-2 was smaller.

In the new series, the money supply averaged \$181.1 billion in the four weeks ended April 13, which represents an 11.5-per-cent annual rate of increase from the average level during the four weeks ended March 16. During this period M-2 averaged \$758.2 billion, an 11.2-per-cent annual rate of gain from the level of the previous four weeks.

## Confidence Grows

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP-DJ)—U.S. business executives have grown somewhat more confident about the economy since last fall, according to a new Conference Board survey.

The Conference Board, a business research group headquartered here, said its measure of business confidence rose to 69 per cent in February from 65 per cent last October. The survey covered more than 1,500 chief executive officers at large and small U.S. companies. The executives were asked to appraise current conditions, the outlook for the next six months and prospects for their own industries.

"The moderate overall improvement in business confidence since last October was widespread," said Edgar Fielder, the board's vice-president for economic research. "Executives' expectations for their own industries climbed in 14 of the 18 industry groups surveyed, while declining in only three—with one unchanged."

The highest levels of confidence were reported in the paper and insurance industries. The lowest levels were in food processing and electric and gas utilities.

## Bank of England Cuts Minimum Lending Rate

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—The Bank of England's minimum lending rate was reduced today from 9 per cent to 8 3/4 per cent, the lowest level since July, 1973.

The cut was the 13th since the rate was raised to the crisis level of 15 per cent last October, when the government had to borrow abroad to meet a spiraling deficit. The rate has been cut each week for the last four weeks.

## Danish Jobless Rate

COPENHAGEN, April 22 (AP-DJ)—Unemployment in Denmark fell slightly in March compared with the previous month to 7.9 per cent of the total work force, the government's bureau of statistics announced. The bureau said that an average of 161,200 workers were idle in March compared with 167,000 in February, or 8.1 per cent, in February. The figure in March 1976 was 8.8 per cent.

## BFCE in New York

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP-DJ)—Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur (BFCE), a major French state-controlled export-import financing institution, has opened a new branch in New York.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

Products		Pacific Gas & Electric	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	308.70	Revenue	844.60
Profit	25.90	Profit	69.20
Per Share	0.45	Per Share	0.78

Chemical Industries		Pullman	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	598.20	Revenue	467.10
Profit	23.60	Profit	5.70
Per Share	0.63	Per Share	0.52

Equipment		Ralston Purina	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	1,150.00	Revenue	850.50
Profit	42.70	Profit	34.50
Per Share	1.54	Per Share	0.23

Fruehauf		Rohm and Haas	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	337.70	Revenue	1,869.40
Profit	16.60	Profit	73.40
Per Share	1.21	Per Share	0.88

JAF Corp.		Sawtooth Stores	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	254.60	Revenue	2,490.00
Profit	2.60	Profit	32.10
Per Share	0.21	Per Share	0.85

Gillette		Sherwin-Williams	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	387.50	Revenue	219.30
Profit	26.10	Profit	5.40
Per Share	0.83	Per Share	0.13

Tire & Rubber		Singer	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	1,560.00	Revenue	597.10
Profit	59.00	Profit	18.10
Per Share	0.82	Per Share	1.01

Steel		Southern Cal Edison	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	627.90	Revenue	927.30
Profit	11.60	Profit	36.50
Per Share	0.57	Per Share	1.07

Mining & Mfg.		Southern Pacific	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	935.20	Revenue	511.70
Profit	86.70	Profit	37.40
Per Share	0.75	Per Share	1.02

Simon		Stauffer Chemical	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	437.80	Revenue	400.10
Profit	22.80	Profit	45.90
Per Share	0.50	Per Share	2.11

Texas Instruments		Time	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	461.90	Revenue	268.00
Profit	27.30	Profit	15.00
Per Share	1.20	Per Share	0.74

United Brands		TWE	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	581.60	Revenue	772.50
Profit	3.50	Profit	31.70
Per Share	0.27	Per Share	0.96

United States Gypsum		W. R. Grace	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	247.40	Revenue	902.80
Profit	4.30	Profit	24.40
Per Share	0.23	Per Share	0.65

Zenith Radio		1977	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	238.60	Revenue	238.10
Profit	6.00	Profit	6.00
Per Share	0.32	Per Share	0.41

Loyce Posts		Max Loss	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	437.80	Revenue	400.10
Profit	22.80	Profit	45.90
Per Share	0.50	Per Share	2.11

Max Loss		9 Million	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	437.80	Revenue	400.10
Profit	22.80	Profit	45.90
Per Share	0.50	Per Share	2.11

Max Loss		9 Million	
1977	1976	1977	1976
Revenue	437.80	Revenue	400.10
Profit	22.80	Profit	45.90
Per Share	0.50	Per Share	2.11

ent in 1971 after financial difficul-	Revenue .....	238.60	233.10
	Profits .....	6.00	7.70
	Per Share .....	0.32	0.41

Net Ret	
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